

READERS' LETTERS

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Five rules for aliya without any tears

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — After reading all the new immigrant horror stories, I'd like to share some of my experiences and thus demonstrate that not every clerk is a monster, nor is the goal of every government institution to discourage aliya (immigration).

When my wife, my two-year-old son, and I landed at Ben-Gurion Airport, we were greeted by a friendly face from the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, who helped us through the surprisingly minimal amount of paper work. After we were given cold drinks and candy for the child, we were told to wait for a tender which took us to the door of a comfortable immigrant hostel in Jerusalem.

The first night that we arrived, our son fell, badly bruising his head, and was rushed to the hospital emergency room. Of course, we had not as yet registered with any sick fund and thus paid all the bills ourselves. The next day when we did sign up with one of the health insurance plans, they reimbursed us for the prior bills without any hassle.

Both my wife and I found little difficulty in getting our identification papers or transferring our American to Israeli licences. Regarding work, I was accepted to work at a company during a hiring freeze because they had promised me a job, and although they had no legal obligation, they felt a moral obligation.

When we moved to a rented apartment, we had neighbours who visited us almost daily to see if they could help in any way, and this one Israeli family in particular helped us acclimatize to our new surroundings.

Recently we bought a flat in Jerusalem. After bringing in the stamped contract to the Ministry of Absorption, we received the necessary papers for the mortgage bank from them in 24 hours. At the mortgage bank we found similar efficiency.

Do not misunderstand — there are many difficulties in making aliya: a new culture, a different language and strange customs, leaving family and friends, finding a job, discouraging officials and unreasonable rules. But I believe that,

if you follow these rules, absorption may be easier:

1. Expect nothing. Therefore, whatever you get is a welcome surprise.

2. Adopt the attitude that you are coming to Israel because it is your home, you belong here, and you want to be here, not with the attitude that you are doing anyone a favour. Then you will not expect everyone to lay out the red carpet, and won't be discouraged when they don't.

3. Expect a 20-minute bureaucratic transaction — to take two hours. Then you will be happy when it only takes an hour and a half.

4. Double-check what you need for each office. Nothing is worse than getting to an office, waiting in line, and then finding out that you are missing something.

5. Remember always that Israel is the only country in the world where new immigrants are given more rights than the people already living there.

ARNOLD NATHAN

Jerusalem.

In defence of a person's right to differ

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — In a recent article, The Jerusalem Post reports as follows: "The CJFWE President, Morton Mandel, is regarded by the Agency's officials as the prime saboteur of a similar attempt (to reduce the number of Soviet Jewish drop-outs in Vienna) made by the Agency and the Israel Government last year, when the monthly rate of drop-outs reached 75 per cent."

Printing a charge without identifying the person making that charge is hardly in keeping with the highest standards of journalism. Of course we all know that quotations from unidentified sources adorn many columns by people who claim to be fair reporters, but never should a personal attack be made behind the veil of anonymity.

Mr. Mandel is the President of the Council of Jewish Federations, one of the most important organizations concerned with human needs in North America and the plight of Jews in countries where they are in physical danger and where the opportunity to live as Jews in a democratic environment is under attack. The Council is also vitally

concerned with the welfare of the State of Israel, her people and those who would come to her shores seeking a haven in freedom.

Morton Mandel came to the Presidency of the Council of Jewish Federations from a vast experience in Jewish life. I do not know all of his credits but a few can be listed: Chairman of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation Campaign; Chairman of the Cleveland United Appeal — a non-sectarian, social service organization; President of the Cleveland Jewish Community Federation; President of the National Jewish Welfare Board; National Officer and Director of the United Jewish Appeal; Director of United Israel Appeal; Director of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Governor of the Jewish Agency, and there are more — known and unknown — too numerous to enumerate.

I have worked with Morton and Barbara Mandel for 15 years. He was Vice President of the Council of Jewish Federations when I was President. His wife laboured in the vineyard of the National Council of Jewish Women and served as its

President. During those years, he accepted responsibility and carried out his duties admirably. This is not to say that I and others of his colleagues did not and do not differ with him on certain issues from time to time. This is the way with rational men. But I can say, with deep conviction, that Morton Mandel is a soldier in the ranks of international Jewish leadership. He loves his people in the State of Israel. The appellation "saboteur," which implies that he has undermined a principle or an endeavour is not applicable to him.

Hopefully this letter will cause others whose silence is a betrayal of Jewish principles to speak out — not in defence of Morton Mandel for he needs no defence but in defence of a person's right to differ — if indeed Morton Mandel did differ with the posture of The Jerusalem Post, the person who wrote the article to which I refer, or even the President of the United States.

JEROLD C. HOFFBERGER

Baltimore, Maryland.

Playing Wagner's music: arguments for and against

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: — Zubin Mehta tried to separate Wagner's racial concepts from his musical concepts. However, there were not two, but one Wagner. Those of our generation, who witnessed the Wagner ecstasy in the Third Reich, cannot be expected to remain calm when Wagner is played in Tel Aviv, the first Jewish city, for he preached and practiced racism and deadly hatred of Jews all his life.

Genuine democracy does not always protect the majority, certainly not when human conscience or human dignity, even of a small minority, is involved. Those snatched from the burning flames of the Holocaust cannot be submitted to sounds which remind them of their horrible experiences under the Third Reich, even if these sounds appeal to the majority.

Introducing Wagner in Israel,

which was born from the ashes of the victims of Wagner's "Aryan race" will add neither to the glory of the Philharmonic nor to that of its outstanding director.

AVRAHAM TORY

Tel Aviv.

Sir, — Zubin Mehta and the IPO are to be congratulated for finally playing Wagner and the reaction of part of the audience betrays a cultural level reminiscent of that of the Nazis destroying statues of Mendelssohn and stating that Heine's "Lorelei" were verses by an unknown poet.

The boycott of Wagner in Israel evinces both historical ignorance and double standards. Wagner, who was somewhat unprincipled, made anti-Semitic statements when they suited him and cultivated Jews (Meyerbeer) when in need of their help. If we are to accept composers

and authors according to their attitude to Jews, why do we play Mussorgsky, and Borodin or Dostoevsky and Gogol?

DR. M. STEIN

Tel Aviv.

Sir, — In this Jewish State, over 60,000 people drive a Volkswagen. Hitler's own brainchild, over 80 per cent of all taxicabs are made by Mercedes-Benz, every second home owns a German-made TV set and even the army uses German-made trucks, thousands go on vacation to Germany and thousands of German tourists are allowed to visit. Yet there is such a hue and cry about the Israeli Philharmonic playing the works of Wagner, an artist, who died before Hitler was born. Is this not the height of hypocrisy?

M.B. BESSAUER

Rishon LeZion.

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL

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Growing talk on chance of national unity government

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Menachem Begin said at Sunday's cabinet meeting that he would readily consider forming a government of national unity with the Alignment, but only if it posed no prior conditions. Begin also rejected the idea that such a government was necessary because the country was in serious trouble.

Begin made his statement in response to a query by Education Minister Zevulun Hammer about the possibility of forming a national unity government, Israel Radio reported.

The Labour Party and its two partners in the Alignment, Mapam and the Citizens Rights Movement, were stirred up last weekend by renewed talk of a national unity government. Israel Radio reported Sunday that Begin and Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres would meet during the week to discuss the matter, but this was denied by spokesmen for both leaders.

Peres said Saturday that if a common basis could be found for such a government, then Labour would join it. However, he told the annual convention of the U.S. Histadrut Foundation at the Tel Aviv Hilton that, "so far, our paths are far apart and there is no point in talking of the framework before one clarifies the direction."



Labour's Peres ... "a common basis needed."

The Alignment's left-wing Mapam, and the Citizens Rights Movement threatened to break up the Alignment after rumours had circulated about top-level discussions among the circle close to Peres and his contacts with Begin. This prompted party spokesman Yossi Beilin to issue a statement denying that the formation of a national unity government had been raised in last week's Begin-Peres meeting.

The Begin-Peres meeting, their first since the elections, was held together with coalition executive chairman Avraham Shapira and concerned Labour-Likud cooperation and the current bi-

(Continued on page 2)

'Israel may have to act against PLO in Lebanon'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said last week that Israel may have no choice but to abandon diplomacy and take other action to stop PLO violations of the cease-fire in Lebanon.

Speaking to foreign correspondents, Sharon said that Israel had agreed to hold off acting until political steps are taken to solve the problem of Lebanon.

But, he warned, "Israel will not be able to wait for an unlimited period. And if all these efforts do not succeed — and I don't see them doing so right now — Israel will have to decide to act."

"I can only tell you that we're going to do something," he said. Sharon said the terrorists had violated the cease-fire "about 20 times" since it went into effect on July 24. There have also been eight terrorist attacks against Jewish targets in Europe, and numerous Palestinian attempts to launch strikes against Israel from Jordan, including one in which landmines killed one Israeli soldier and wounded eight others.

Repeating accusations that the Palestinians have increased their firepower in Lebanon and

strengthened their positions there, Sharon noted that U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the cease-fire, "told Prime Minister Menachem Begin that if any additional heavy weapons are obtained by the terrorists, this will be regarded as a cease-fire violation."

Habib was due back in the region this month to try to solve the crisis caused by the stationing of Syrian missiles in Lebanon, but the visit has been put off until after the Arab summit in Morocco at the end of the month. Sharon said Israel still hoped for a diplomatic solution to the crisis caused by Syria's deployment of SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The defence minister also revealed that last year 1,700 terrorists from all over the world were trained in Lebanon.

A report from Washington says that U.S. officials, while recognizing there has been what they call a heightened degree of Israeli "nervousness" in recent days, said there was no sense in Habib's making the trip before the summit.

They explained that Saudi Arabia was urging the Arab League to put forward a compromise plan which might ease the tensions in Lebanon.

Israel rejects U.S. call to halt spy flights over Saudi Arabia

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Israel has made plain to the United States that it intends to continue reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia. The Saudis protested an overflight incident they said occurred on November 9. This led to an American request that Israel refrain from sending its aircraft into Saudi air space.

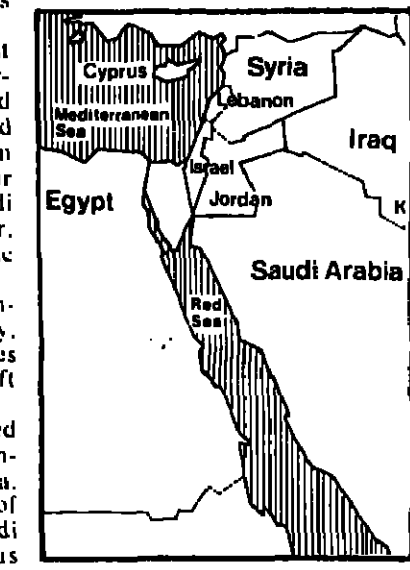
However, Israel turned down the American appeal, arguing that Saudi Arabia is engaged in a major military build up that requires Israeli surveillance.

The Jerusalem Post learns that Israel defence planners are particularly concerned about the build up of the military base and air field at Tabuk, some 200 kilometres from Eilat. This installation is too far from the Persian Gulf area or Saudi Arabia's troublesome neighbour, South Yemen, to have any strategic target other than Israel.

The Saudis are said to have concentrated huge stores of artillery, tanks and other armoured vehicles at this base in addition to aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles.

Since 1977 Israel has acceded twice to U.S. requests to stop reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia. But in recent months, because of the huge flow of arms to Saudi Arabia, Israel's position has

hardened. It is understood that at one point Israel suggested that it be supplied with America's own satellite photos, but Washington refused. This and other indications from the U.S. have irritated Israel defence officials and presumably Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who last week said openly that he considers Saudi Arabia to be a "confrontation state." These officials accuse the U.S. of trying to tie Israel's hands vis a vis Saudi



Arabia, but at the same time pump huge amounts of weaponry into the desert kingdom. In the period between 1973 and 1979 Saudi Arabia signed arms agreements with the West, and largely with the U.S., worth \$26 billion. This figure does not include the recently concluded AWACS sale.

Israeli defence planners are particularly worried about the advance F-15 jet aircraft in Saudi hands. U.S. agreement, contrary to an earlier commitment by the Carter Administration, to sell Saudi Arabia enhancement equipment for these aircraft, gives the planes superiority over the F-15s flown by Israel.

The additional equipment included the Sidewinder air-to-air missile, the Sparrow air-to-air missile, Model AIM-7F, C-7 fuel tanks, and the MER-200 bomb racks.

These air-to-air missiles systems make it possible to fire without first achieving visual contact and from any direction. Less sophisticated missiles require that the attacking plane first lock on its target from behind. As a result these missiles nullify the advantage Israeli pilots have held in flying ability. The fuel tanks double the range of the Saudi F-15s and the bomb racks vastly increase the plane's bomb load.

Knesset team seeks U.S. pledge

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

WASHINGTON. — Israel has reportedly asked the Reagan administration to reaffirm in writing its commitment to preserve Israel within secure boundaries, to oppose the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank, and to hold that Jerusalem should remain "indivisible."

This was reported Saturday by The Boston Globe, which quoted "well-placed sources."

The six-member Knesset delegation, here to explain Israel's opposition to Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan, has fanned out across the U.S. in three bipartisan groups, each consisting of one Labour (opposition) and one Likud member.

In a dispatch from its Washington bureau, the newspaper said that the six MKs and a former Israeli ambassador to the U.S. made the request. It said the MKs met with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, presidential counsellor Edwin Meese, and national security adviser Richard Allen. Former ambassador Simcha Dinitz met with Vice-President George Bush.

The Globe said no firm commitment was made by the U.S. to issue a formal document, but a source told it that Bush saw no insurmountable obstacle.

"Only the next few months will tell how successful we actually were," said Likud MK Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and the head of the delegation.

The delegation also includes Likud MKs Moshe Rom and Sara Doron and Labour MKs Chaim Herzog, Shlomo Hillel and Danny Rosolio.

Before arriving in Washington, Herzog said he had been worried about the pro-Saudi drift in U.S. policy. "I am still worried," he said, reflecting the general concern expressed by all six Knesset members.

While in Washington, they also met with several members of the House and Senate and dozens of journalists.

Arens had caused a stir earlier last week when he emerged from a

meeting with Haig to say that the Saudi plan did represent "a step ahead," although the Saudis still had a long way to go. "The Saudis are going to have to learn to pronounce the name of Israel," he said.

Because his remarks seemed to depart from Prime Minister Menachem Begin's earlier categorical rejection of the Saudi plan, Arens was forced to backtrack in the wake of some news media excitement generated by the remarks.

On Friday, Arens said his positive-sounding comments had been taken "out of context." He believed that the Saudi proposals did not represent a change in the Saudi objective of "the dismemberment of Israel."

On Capitol Hill, several senators who had upset Israel during the Saudi AWACS battle sought to ease Israeli fears during the meetings with the Knesset delegation.

"While our governments had differences of opinion on the potential

(Continued on page 2)

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Cabinet names trio to tackle El Al strike

Jerusalem Post Staff
The cabinet on Sunday appointed team made up of Transport Minister Haim Corfu, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to deal with the El Al strike, now in its second week. They will pursue a solution based on the principles laid down by the cabinet last week.

The ministers called on the El Al staff to return immediately to work and for a solution to the problem of 18 redundant flight engineers to be devised "in accordance with the labour contract."

Levy's intervention in the dispute last Thursday drew criticism from the Histadrut and from Corfu. Sunday, however, the two ministers expressed regret for the friction between them and agreed to work together to end the strike. Levy is the Likud's principal leader on the labour front.

Corfu believes that it is possible to rehabilitate the airline and that any opportunity to reopen it should be exploited.

Most of the El Al directors favour closing the airline and opening another under different terms. They apparently decided to put their foot down in the current dispute — over management's decision to fire 18 redundant flight engineers — because they realised that otherwise more strikes would follow.

Corfu noted last week that 24 flight engineers will become redundant when El Al replaces its Boeing 707s with four Boeing 767s which can be operated with two pilots only. Moreover, El Al's revival programme — designed to extricate the airline from its financial mess — calls for dismissing some 800 workers.



Haim Corfu

According to Levy's proposal, worked out with the strikers on Thursday and Friday, the workers would end their strike and management find alternative jobs — on the ground — for the 18 redundant flight engineers.

The transport minister said that he did not insist that the 18 flight engineers be fired. He maintained that if alternative jobs are available, they should get them. But he wanted to leave management the prerogative of firing redundant workers.

Meanwhile, an aide to Levy and a member of the El Al works committees have alleged that the Histadrut tried to torpedo the agreement — so that Levy would not succeed where the labour federation had failed.

Finance Ministry Director-General Ezra Sadan met with representatives of the striking flight engineers on Friday afternoon, at the request of the engineers. No details of the meeting were made public.

In the meantime passengers booked on El Al are being accommodated on other airlines.

No accord on Europe's role in Sinai

Jerusalem Post Staff

Four European countries failed last week to work out a compromise text that they had hoped would clear the way for their participation in the peacekeeping force to take up positions in Sinai after Israel's withdrawal in April 1982.

Formation of the force has been stalled while diplomats from Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands worked out a statement acceptable to Israel, Egypt and the U.S., the three parties to the 1979 Camp David accords.

Following strong protests from Israel and warnings "to cool it" from the U.S., the British Foreign Office last week said that these reactions were based on a "misunderstanding" of Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's remarks on European participation in the force.

Two points in Carrington's remarks before his recent visit to Saudi Arabia were strongly rejected by the Israeli cabinet: that a British contingent in the force would oversee Israel's withdrawal, and that European participation would be formally linked to the European Community's Venice Declaration, which calls for participation of the PLO in the peace process.

The British Foreign Office, in a bid to soften Israel's "unequivocal" rejection of these conditions, said that Carrington was not trying to contest the legal basis or the terms of reference under which the force is to operate. These are set out in the Camp David agreement and were not being contested by Britain, officials said.

What Britain was doing, they said, was "affirming a distinctive political position of the European Ten, which is different from that of Camp David." The spokesmen also denied that Britain wanted to supervise Israel's withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the Council of Arab ambassadors in London said last week that European participation in the Sinai force would "jeopardize the hopes for closer Arab-European ties." Arab states have recently threatened European nations with reprisals if they take part in the force, because of Arab opposition to Camp David.

KNESSET TEAM

(Continued from page 1)

contribution to regional security and stability of the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia," said Republican Senator John Tower of Texas, "there should be no mistake that the U.S. remains fundamentally and unalterably committed to the security of Israel."

Tower, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said the U.S. "has no better friend in the Middle East than Israel."

Arens has been widely viewed as the likely successor to outgoing Ambassador Ephraim Evron, although no official announcement of the appointment has yet been made.

Last Tuesday President Ronald Reagan said that the Saudi plan was a "hopeful sign," although he maintained that any attempt to bring peace to the Middle East must be based on the Camp David accords and UN Security Council Resolution 242.

At a nationally televised White House news conference the president was asked specifically whether there were any elements in the Saudi proposals which might be incorporated in the U.S.-sponsored peace initiative.

"Well," Reagan replied, "one in particular." He then elaborated: "I know that there is also some dispute about what I am going to say between the parties concerned, but I believe and I have stated previously, that it is implicit in the offering of that plan — recognition of Israel's right to exist as a nation and that has been one of the sticking points so far with the Arab world's refusing to make that acknowledgement."

"This was why I have referred to it as a hopeful sign."

Officials in Jerusalem were taken by surprise by Arens' remark, and a senior official dismissed it as an "information mishap."

They said the media had made

Dry Bones



too much fuss about Arens' statements.

Arens had expressed the opinion twice during an informal news conference at the State Department that the Saudi willingness to recognize the right of states in the region to live in peace may have represented a step forward, given the earlier Saudi call for a holy war against Israel.

Arens said that "maybe in Saudi Arabia, as in Egypt some years ago, there is a realization growing that nothing is going to come by force and that the Arab world does not have the capability to defeat Israel on the battlefield."

In response to a question, he said, "You might say that this is a step ahead."

But later Arens tried to play down the impact of his remarks. He denied any softening of the Israeli opposition to the Saudi plan. "Anyone who got that impression misunderstood."

In a further interview, Arens stated: "What I said was that the Saudi statement goes a little way beyond the kind of statement they've made in the past, a little way in the right direction. But, a long way from making Saudi Arabia a partner, for a peace negotiation with Israel."

UNITY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 1)

partisan parliamentary mission to the U.S.

The emergency coalition talk apparently was touched off by a statement made by Yitzhak Rabin in a radio interview on Friday that was also printed in a signed article by him in the weekend edition of *Yedioth Aharanon*, in which he regretted that the Labour Party had not heeded his advocacy of a national

government immediately after the June elections.

Labour's main power centres oppose the national coalition idea and both candidates for the secretary-generalship have spoken against it.

Only Labour's ultra hawkish wing was ready to back Rabin and Peres on the coalition issue.

As far as the Likud is concerned, Herut Knesset faction chairman Ronnie Milo said that opinion is divided in the Likud on the issue.

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THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Egypt 'unyielding' at latest round of talks

Autonomy: A 'long, hard way ahead'

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — Israel and Egypt have failed to make the "breakthrough" which Premier Menachem Begin had hoped for in their 30-month-old talks on Palestinian autonomy. At the end of a two-day ministerial session here last week, Israeli sources said Israel had "moved towards" the Egyptians and been "forthcoming" on the nature of the proposed "self-governing authority" — but the Egyptians had remained "obdurate and unyielding."

A marathon effort Thursday to reach agreement on sections of a "declaration of principles" — sections dealing with the "jurisdiction, structure, powers and responsibilities" of the authority — floundered, and the session ended with a bland joint statement. "The ministers," it said, "instructed the working team to complete its work expeditiously... and present a draft agreement on understandings and principles for the ministers' consideration."

Israeli chief negotiator Interior Minister Yosef Burg did not hide his disappointment. It would be "exaggerated," he said, to say he was "much more optimistic" than when the session began. Asked if he was "happy" with the outcome, Burg admitted that he "could imagine more happiness (though I could imagine more unhappiness too)." In all, he was "realistic" — and seemed to anticipate long and hard negotiations ahead.

Egyptian Deputy Premier Kamal Hassan Ali was similarly downbeat about what had been achieved here last week, and similarly "realistic" regarding the prospect of more drawn-out negotiations in the months ahead.

But Ali — like Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at a meeting with the Israeli delegation — made a point of stressing that Egypt is in no hurry. There is "no target date," the Egyptian chief negotiator volunteered. "...We have to work again to bridge the gaps."

Differences still existed "on some of the main points," the Egyptian minister said, and the ministerial team "will convene again when the working team (of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. civil servants) manages to make some progress."

The Israeli delegation to the talks seemed to be surprised at the marked lack of anxious haste which the Egyptians were exhibiting towards the autonomy negotiations. While Ali did tell reporters Thursday that it would be nice to reach an agreement "the sooner — the better," the impression of Israeli negotiators is that Begin's keen desire for a "breakthrough" is not shared by the Egyptian side.

Mubarak himself fended off Egyptian reporters' pressure on this point, remarking that if no agreement were reached immediately the effort would continue next week, and next month, and the month after. He said it is "not important" that the talks end before the April withdrawal deadline.

Some observers are suggesting that Egypt's interest at this time — five months before the final Israeli pullback in Sinai — is to keep the autonomy talks alive without arriving at any conclusion. The reasoning behind this theory is that even if an autonomy agreement were



Israel's Yosef Burg...realistic



Egypt's Kamal Hassan Ali... no hurry

achieved — or a "declaration of principles" — it would immediately be rejected by the PLO and Arab hardliners. Egypt would then be in the position next April of recovering the remainder of its own occupied lands — without being able to offer any hope of progress towards a comprehensive peace.

Similarly, total failure of the autonomy talks before April would also draw down upon Egypt accusations from the Arab rejectionists that Cairo was concluding its "separate peace" with Israel while abandoning the Palestinian cause.

Israel's interest, on the other hand, is plainly to make as much progress as possible in the autonomy talks before the withdrawal deadline. Hence, apparently, Begin's public calls for a "breakthrough."

Under instructions from the premier (Begin-Burg telephone contact was maintained throughout the session), the Israeli side Thursday put forward a new formulation on the "jurisdiction, structure and powers" of the self-governing authority, which Israeli sources said represented a significant "move towards" the Egyptian position.

The Israelis are understood to have offered a considerable enlargement of the originally conceived, dozen-member authority. More importantly, the new Israeli proposals sought to accommodate the basic Egyptian insistence that the authority be perceived as a political body elected to represent the Palestinians on the

West Bank and Gaza strip, and not merely as a panel of functionaries. Israel agreed that the authority be elected as a single slate of leaders, with the job-apportioning to be done by the members themselves after the body is elected and constituted.

In the joint statement, "the ministers instructed the working team to continue its work, giving priority to the issues of security and consideration of legislative and regulatory power..." Israeli sources confirmed after the talks that this shift of priority — from "jurisdiction and structure" to "security and legislation" — was agreed upon because the negotiators had in effect "exhausted themselves" on the first batch of issues and appeared to be heading for a dead end.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's tough-sounding speech recently about Israel having reached "the limit of its concessions" clearly aroused much interest and some concern here in Cairo. Mubarak referred to it a number of times during his meeting with the top negotiators from the three sides, and Ali was also at pains to point out, according to Israeli sources, that he had taken due note of Shamir's words.

The Israeli sources seemed gratified that Shamir's "message" had indeed "been absorbed" in this way.

In the speech, to a UJA group, the foreign minister warned that the West's embrace of the Saudi peace plan was forcing Israel to "reassess its attitude" towards the peace process.

Israeli sources referred to the Egyptian commitment to Camp David — both by President Mubarak and in the joint statement that wound up the autonomy session — as "the most salient achievement of this round."

The Israeli delegation included three ministers apart from Burg — Shamir, Ariel Sharon (Defence) and Moshe Nissim (Justice).

Early last week President Mubarak said that Egypt was striving for "a just and comprehensive peace for the whole of the Middle East — a peace that will realize a major reconciliation between Israel and the Arab world and eradicate the roots of their conflict."

He did not indicate just what he meant by "reconciliation" or how he proposed to go about achieving it.

But Mubarak did stress, in a speech to the Egyptian parliament, that the Camp David accords formed "the solid basis of a just and comprehensive peace," and that both Egypt and Israel were duty-bound to honour their commitments under those accords.

Khaki out, olive in for women soldiers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The IDF has decided to issue olive-drab uniforms to women soldiers to replace the khaki ones they now wear, a military spokesman said.

The change means that by summer, women and men in the army — except those in the Air Force and Navy — will be decked out in the same colour uniforms. The standardization will mean savings for the IDF, the spokesman said.

In another cost-cutting move, the IDF has decided to abolish winter uniforms for women. The step was taken two years ago with regard to men in uniform.

Israel's less-than-freezing climate was cited as one reason for doing away with the heavier-fabric winter uniforms.

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THE INTENSIVE U.S. effort to reassure Israel of latest round American support of the bruising coming in the battle, has become Saudi AWACS' permanent feature of an almost relations.

The cycle is as follows: the two countries go through a tough spat, over a supposedly hard-line Israeli negotiating position in the search for peace, or the creation of new settlements, or bombing raids against Palestinian targets, or opposition to U.S. arms sales to the Arabs. Then they kiss and make up, but only to gear up for yet another, virtually inevitable, disagreement just around the corner.

NATIONAL Security Adviser Richard Allen, in a little-noticed address before the American Friends of Haifa University in New York on November 4, went into some detail in describing the unique ties that bind the two countries.

"It has been said that the honeymoon between the Reagan administration and Israel is over because of the battle over AWACS," he said. "Metaphors are often traps, but I would respond to that talk by noting that the United States and Israel enjoy a mature, long-standing relationship that is better, richer and more substantial than that which exists between the newly wed."

He sought to ease Israeli concern about an erosion of support. "With the initiation of our open, expanded and mutually beneficial strategic relationship with Israel, U.S. Israeli relations are entering a new, important period of maturity, built upon the solid accomplishments of more than 30 years."

Allen, who was one of the most active in the administration's efforts, to push the AWACS sale through the Senate, urged the two sides in that often bitter argument to make peace.

The ups and downs of Israel-American ties

By WOLF BLITZER/Post Washington Correspondent

"In the debate within our government over the sale," he declared, "many unfortunate things were said by both sides. Many people are not happy about the outcome. Some think that the process of gaining congressional approval for the sale, or even the final result, called into question our basic relationship with Israel."

"I want to stress to you that this episode of conflicting opinions has not undermined our relationship with Israel. That relationship is founded upon historical, moral and strategic considerations that transcend disagreement over specific issues, even as heated as AWACS."

To emphasize his point, Allen repeated himself:

"I have said that our relationship with Israel has not been undermined. Let me make it unmistakably clear: it cannot and will not be affected."

He cited traditional U.S. moral and historical commitments to Israel. But he went on to elaborate the "strategic" ties that bind the two countries. Unlike earlier U.S. administrations, the Reagan team has been willing to talk about this relationship publicly, knowing full well that such talk upsets America's friends in the Arab world.

"The president has affirmed forcefully that we value Israel highly as our ally in the Middle East," he said. "The grounds for this affirmation become more apparent every day. Israel's stability and location, the strength of its armed forces, its outstanding intel-

ligence services, and its demonstrated willingness to work with the United States on strategic matters, all emphasize Israel's role as a strategic partner of great importance. As the Soviet threat grows more ominous in the region, this strategic linkage grows more significant and obvious. "I dare say there has never been an administration in Washington that values U.S.-Israeli relations more highly."

THE SECURITY ADVISER'S speech followed an extraordinary effort earlier that same day by the top echelon of the Reagan administration to reassure Israel and a worried American Jewish community, including most of Reagan's best friends among the Republican Jewish leadership. They feared that the U.S. was tilting away from Israel towards Saudi Arabia.

In letters to Prime Minister Begin, both President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig insisted that the administration continued to view the Camp David Accords as the only realistic basis for a peace settlement. They denied that their somewhat favourable comments about Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan indicated any real shift in U.S. policy.

This was the message senior administration officials had conveyed to a delegation of some 200 heavy New York contributors to the United Jewish Appeal who came to the White House after the AWACS vote. The delegation, headed by George Klein and Lester Pollack,

met separately with Allen, Haig, counselor Ed Meese and Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The administration's theme was clear: the U.S. remains firmly committed to Camp David, it will also continue to ensure Israel's qualitative military edge over any possible combination of hostile Arab forces.

Allen went over to shake hands with Tom Dine, the executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), which spearheaded opposition to the AWACS sale on Capitol Hill. He praised Dine's efforts, adding: "Let's go on from here." (Later in the week, Senate majority leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, also met with Dine to try to patch up their relationship.)

Meese promised the UJA delegation that the administration will work firmly to counter anti-Semitism. He said the president had instructed Attorney-General William French Smith to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any anti-Semitic incidents.

ONE REASON why the administration has gone to such lengths to try to reassure Israel is the widely-held fear among top officials—that right now Israel is unusually edgy. And that unless its confidence in the U.S. is restored quickly, it may take some drastic measures which could explode the entire region. The focal point of concern is Lebanon.

Based on past experience, the current period of stroking Israel is likely to ease the crisis atmosphere. But it won't be long before another flap arises, and the cycle repeats itself.

But the real danger of all these cycles is that with each one, the sense of mutual trust, so badly needed if the peace process is to succeed, is weakened. Both sides, therefore, have an interest in limiting the spats as much as possible.

Disturbances on West Bank

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Isolated stone-throwing incidents were reported from Ramallah over the weekend and the car of a man suspected of "collaborating" with the Israeli authorities was burned near Tulkarm on Friday night, as the latest round of disturbances in the West Bank ended its second week.

An Israeli woman was injured Saturday when the windshield of the car she was travelling in was shattered by a stone near the village of Aboud in the Ramallah district.

In another development, all members of the Bir Zeit students council, and five members of the university's academic council have been confined to their homes following the army's decision to close the West Bank's largest university until January because of the recent disturbances there.

The incidents were fuelled by a number of circumstances; one of which was the blowing up of the homes of two youths involved in the stabbing in Hebron of a resident of the adjoining Jewish quarter of Kiryat Arba.

There were further expressions of protest when Professor Menahem Milson took over as civilian administrator of the West Bank instead of the military governor, Itai Aluf Binyamin Ben-Eliezer. The appointment came as part of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's new liberal guide-lines for the administration of the territories. Sharon however had made it clear that the army and security service would continue their fight against terrorism. At the same time every effort would be made to minimise the "irritations" for the ordinary population.

Following Milson's appointment, there were demonstrations to mark Balfour Day, and these developed into protests against the closure some days earlier of the Bir Zeit University, after three days of student demonstrations there.

In one incident last week a 15-year-old youth was shot in the leg after he had been found brandishing a knife and trying to force girls at a school in Jenin to go on strike.

Last Tuesday shops in East Jerusalem were again after a near-total strike of two days.

The first indication of unrest in Jerusalem came when police found slogans on the walls of the Old City's market calling for a Palestinian state. Two hours later a Palestinian flag was found lying outside Damascus Gate.

The army censor ordered the East Jerusalem newspaper *El-Fajr* closed for 10 days for allegedly printing leaflets calling for a total commercial strike and for the closure of schools and other public institutions in protest against the shutting of Bir Zeit University.

Commercial strikes in other West Bank towns and refugee camps continued during the week, but most were ended when soldiers either forced open shops or welded the shutters of shop owners regarded as strike-initiators.

(Editorial comment page 21)

THE WEATHER

	Saturday's	Sunday's
	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	44-54	42-52
Tiberias	42-52	40-50
Nazareth	40-50	38-48
Tel Aviv	50-60	48-58
Eilat	30-40	28-38

HOME NEWS

Surprise twist in mosque hints at 'happy ending'

By MICHAL YUDELMAN and ASHER WALLFISH Jerusalem Post Reporters

A Finance Ministry official flabbergasted the Knesset Interior Committee last week, along with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat and others, when he revealed that the controversial Hassan Bek mosque in Jaffa, whose fate has been argued over for months, was expropriated as state property 18 months ago.

The dispute over the mosque, which had long been neglected, came to a head last month, when the Tel Aviv municipality announced its intention to allow a private entrepreneur to take over the site and turn it into a tourist and commercial centre. Moslems across the country, and from as far away as Saudi Arabia, protested. However, the news that the mosque had in fact been expropriated means that the controversial plan is invalid; the acrimonious dispute between the Wakf (the Moslem religious trust) and the municipality need not continue.

The Finance Ministry official revealed that the mosque and the surrounding land were expropriated for public purposes by then finance minister Yigael Hurvitz in May 1980. The expropriation decision was made after the Israel Lands Administration, the prime minister's Arab affairs adviser and the municipality failed to reach an agreement on leasing the site for

conversion to a commercial and tourism project.

The dramatic revelation was a total surprise to Lahat, to representatives of disappointed entrepreneur Gershon Peres, to members of the Wakf (the Moslem religious authority), and to the Interior Ministry's district representative. The latter has unknowingly had copy of the land registry documents in his office files, all along.

The Interior Committee decided that, in the light of the new facts, the Hassan Bek mosque should be protected from destruction and restored, and called on all the bodies involved to submit a plan within three months.

The committee also noted that the Arab affairs adviser has promised state funds to cover most of the restoration cost, while the Wakf also promised a contribution.

"It's a clear case of the right hand not knowing what the left is doing," a committee member said.

Finance Ministry representative Shlomo Shatner told the committee that the government had expropriated the site, including the mosque in Manshieh, in May of last year, but it was registered officially in the Tabu (land registry) only three days ago. No explanation for the lateness in registering was given but the act is a mere formality and the expropriation order took effect when Yigael Hurvitz signed it 18 months ago.

Lahat said he was pleased to learn of the expropriation, for it would ensure government participation in the mosque's renovation.

Egyptian Ambassador Saad Mortada commended the Israeli government last week for considering the feelings of Moslems and taking the mosque out of private hands, and for its willingness to renovate it.

Wakf Chairman Abed Kabub, who also attended the Knesset committee meeting, was jubilant. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that he feels it "an honour to live in a state where justice is done."

Begin commended Cox for the work he was doing to fight anti-Semitism.

Kibbutz taps natural gas for heating

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Kibbutz Gonen in the Golan Heights last week began using an underground reservoir of natural gas, which was discovered several months ago, to heat members' homes and to provide heat for drying wood used in the kibbutz factory.

Ya'acov Arzi, kibbutz secretary, said that the kibbutz laid a 50mm

pipe from the reservoir to the centre of the settlement and other pipes from there to the various houses.

The reservoir is estimated to be worth the equivalent of 600 tons of crude oil, or enough for the kibbutz use for the next three years.

The well was drilled to a depth of 500 metres by the National Petroleum Company.



Egyptian Ambassador Saad Mortada ... Israeli government commended.

Begin briefed on Holocaust suit

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was briefed last week on a \$17 million suit by a Californian businessman and Auschwitz survivor against a U.S. group that claims the Holocaust never occurred. Begin was given the information by William Cox, 40, a former policeman and prosecutor living in Long Beach, who took the case on a *pro bono publico* (for the public good) basis on behalf of the businessman, Melvin Mermelstein.

Mermelstein was distressed by the offer of the Los Angeles-based Institute for Historical Review to pay \$50,000 to any person who could prove that "even one Jew" had been killed in Auschwitz.

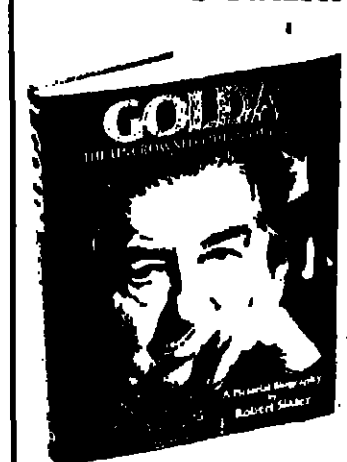
In addition in seeking the \$50,000

for Mermelstein, who lost his mother and two sisters in the camp's gas chambers, Cox is asking for \$17m. in punitive damages for inflicting emotional distress on Mermelstein, as well as for accusing the plaintiff of surviving Auschwitz through "pecuniary stealth."

In addition to working on the case, Cox is devoting himself to exposing the founder of the Institute for Historical Review, a man named Willis Allison Carlo, who controls a radio and publishing empire. According to Cox, it includes almost 500 radio stations around the U.S. and a weekly newspaper called *The Spotlight* that has nearly one million readers.

Begin commended Cox for the work he was doing to fight anti-Semitism.

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UN assembly asks council to punish Israel for raid

By LEON HADAR Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — A resolution "strongly" condemning Israel for its "aggression" in the June raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and asking the Security Council to impose appropriate punitive measures against Israel, was adopted by the UN General Assembly on Friday.

The vote on the Iraqi-sponsored resolution was 109 in favour with Israel and the U.S. opposed and 34 nations, mostly West European and Latin American, abstaining.

Friday's vote was the second time in three days, and the third time since June, that the UN has censured Israel for destroying the Iraqi nuclear installations.

In June, the Security Council unanimously condemned Israel, but in a compromise reached between the

U.S. and Iraq, no mention was made of punitive measures against Israel. Last Wednesday, the General Assembly, voting in favour of an Iraqi-sponsored amendment, charged that Israel's raid threatened international atomic energy safeguards.

All the EEC countries, with the exception of Greece, abstained.

Among those who did not participate in the vote or abstained, were several non-aligned states who usually vote against Israel, and who earlier condemned the raid. These included Angola, Belize, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paraguay and Zaire. Some observers here speculated that some of the Third World abstentions may have been intended as "signals" of resentment against Arab pressure.

Entertaining soccer

TEL AVIV. — Tottenham Hotspur beat an Israel Selected team 3-2 Saturday in a keen and entertaining match that surpassed expectations. There were only 6,000 spectators — including a large London contingent — the local wisecracks no doubt thinking that Spurs would take the friendly very lightly, while the Israeli side was officially a second-best, as the national team is away for the World Cup tie.

Erich Gottgetreu, 78

Erich Gottgetreu, veteran journalist and Associated Press correspondent in Jerusalem from 1944-1968, died at age 78 at his Jerusalem home last Friday after a prolonged illness. Gottgetreu, who was born in Germany in 1903 and immigrated to Palestine in 1934, wrote in the 1930s for *The Palestine Post* and later contributed to many foreign publications.

An obituary will appear next week.



President Yitzhak Navon meets last week with Kwame Bedu Mensah, of Ghana, one of a group of students from nine African and Asian countries who have just completed a four-month course on rural and urban settlement in Rehovot. (Zoom 77)

Paritzky given 3 years in labour camp

Soviet ally-activist Alexander Paritzky, who with his family was recently named an honorary citizen of Boston, was sentenced to three years in a labour camp for anti-Soviet activities.

Paritzky, a 43-year-old engineer, went on trial last week in Kharkov. He applied for emigration to Israel five years ago, and was arrested in August for founding the "Jewish University" in Kharkov, where Jews studied on weekends. In September the Soviet authorities threatened to take the Paritzkys' children away from them.

The Knesset last week appealed to the Soviet Union to release Paritzky and permit him and his family to come to Israel. The lone

voice against the resolution was Charlie Bilton of the (Communist) Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

The Soviet authorities have returned emigration visa applications to thousands of Jews who recently asked to be allowed to go to Israel. Soviet Immigrants Association president Orisha Feigin said at a conference of 200 Soviet and East European immigrants in Jerusalem last week.

Feigin said that applications submitted by families from large Soviet cities were returned without even being processed. In addition, according to Feigin, the KGB has stepped up its harassment of Jews who want to leave the USSR.

Planes move into first of new Negev air bases

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Six Air Force fighter-bombers touched down last week at the partially-completed Uvda air base in the Negev, marking the first transfer of combat aircraft from bases in Sinai.

The Israel-made Kfir flew in from Etzion base south of Eilat, which together with the Eilat base in the Rafiah area will be turned over to Egypt following Israel's April 1982 withdrawal from Sinai.

"This air base, despite the fact that warplanes will land and take off from it, symbolizes a strong desire for peace and of the sacrifices we have made for peace," Prime Minister Menachem Begin said as he unfurled the squadron's flag during a ceremony at the base.

"The airfield, operationally, is the best we know how to make, and I have no doubt it will prove itself to be just that after work is completed," Air Force Commander Aluf (Maj.-Gen.) David Ivri said. "Neither we nor our construction

partners have finished the work. It will take a supreme effort to finish the project in time and within costs."

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis raised a toast to the new base and said his country was proud "to have had a little something to do with helping Israel's defence structure."

Uvda, north of the Red Sea port Eilat and its sister base Ramon, north of Mitzpe Ramon, are being constructed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$1 billion.

Though the air force will be moving into the bases with various facilities still unfinished, Uvda and Ramon are expected to be combat-ready by the withdrawal.

A third Negev air base is currently under construction by Israeli contractors at Tel Mahata near Beersheba, where problems regarding the eviction of Beduins from the site have reportedly caused delays.

Goren plans to search caves for more bones

By BENNY MORRIS

Adding a new and potentially controversial twist to the Bar Kochba bones saga, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren will this week return to the Nahal Hever caves near the Dead Sea and personally search for hitherto undiscovered remains of the warriors who fought against Rome in 132-135 CE.

Bar Kochba's followers had fled Ein Gedi and sought refuge in the caves, where they presumably died of starvation.

"I have it from an unimpeachable source, who participated in the original excavation of the Cave of Letters in 1960, that remains of more skeletons are scattered about the cave," the Chief Rabbi told *The Jerusalem Post* last week. "I intend — assisted by the IDF — to go into that cave, and into the Cave of Horrors on the southern face of Nahal Hever, and bring out the bones."

Rabbi Goren intends to add whatever bones he finds to the remains of the 19 skeletons discovered by Prof. Yigael Yadin in the Cave of Letters, which are to be given a state funeral sometime in the coming months.

Yadin said last week he did "not recommend that Rabbi Goren undertake such an adventure. It is 'dangerous' and 'very sitifutous'. It will require the rabbi (who is 64) to crawl on his belly for a hundred metres."

"Let the bones of the fallen lie in peace — that is my recommendation," said Yadin.

The ministerial committee on symbols and ceremonies last week formally approved Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's proposal that the remains of the 169 Nahal Hever warriors be given a state funeral.

Rabbi Goren has suggested that the bones be buried in or next to the remains of the Roman camp on the plateau on Mount Hever above the Cave of Letters.

(Later report on next page)

Levy and Dulzin agree on Project Renewal

Authority and responsibility for Project Renewal will now be coordinated by the Construction and Housing Ministry and the Jewish Agency, it was agreed last week by Housing Minister David Levy and agency chairman Arye Dulzin.

Levy went to Dulzin's office at the agency for the first time in years

to discuss the urban slum rehabilitation scheme being carried out as an Israel-Diaspora partnership.

Agreeing to coordinate Project Renewal policy, the two said they would eliminate redundancies, establish joint supervision of the project, and prepare a joint budget starting in the coming fiscal year.

Saturday *simha* is not kosher in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Religious Council is misusing its authority in threatening to cancel the *kashrut* licences of halls and cafes which hold bar/bat mitzva or marriage celebrations on Saturdays, Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Artzi charged last week.

The council's demand to ban Sabbath public celebrations anywhere except in synagogues reflects the adoption of a more extreme stand by city religious parties who demanded a few weeks ago that Tel Aviv's Dolphinarium and

Drivestore cease operating on Saturdays.

Artzi has asked Mayor Shlomo Lahat to cancel the ban on Sabbath celebrations, noting that the reason given for the ban is "hypocritical."

"The council claims that celebrations in halls and cafes on Saturdays encourage Sabbath violation," Artzi said. "But who can guarantee that people going to parties in synagogues observe the Sabbath on their way there? Sabbath observance is a private matter, best left to each person's conscience."



Rabbi Moshe Levinger of Kiryat Arba (third from right) demands a death sentence for the four Arabs convicted of the Beit Hadassah attack in 1980, before being evicted from the courtroom for disrupting proceedings. (Gideon Glitz)

4 Arabs convicted of Beit Hadassah attack

Jerusalem Post Staff

A military court in the West Bank town of Nablus last week found four Arabs guilty of the May 1980 Beit Hadassah attack, in which six Jewish settlers were killed and 16 were wounded outside the Beit Hadassah building in Hebron. The victims were returning from prayers on a Friday night when they were attacked.

Shouts of "death to the terrorists" broke out when the military prosecutor demanded life sentences for the four, rather than death sentences. Some 20 settlers who had come to Nablus from Hebron for the trial caused a rumpus in the courtroom, and their leader, Rabbi

Moshe Levinger, was eventually evicted when he continued to disturb proceedings. "The prosecutor's request is tantamount to inviting the murder of more Jews," Levinger shouted.

Sentence will be handed down this week on Adnan Jaber Jaber, 33, Yasser el-Zeidat, 31, Mohammed Shubaki, 36, and Taisir Mussa Tahah, 27 — all from the Hebron area. They were also found guilty of being members of the Fatah since 1976 and of responsibility for several other attacks.

Shubaki has already been sentenced to life imprisonment for a double murder near Jerusalem in

February 1979.

The army prosecutor told the court that he was instructed not to ask for the death penalty but that he was not empowered to explain why.

According to the Emergency Regulations in force in the administered territories, the military prosecutor may ask for a death sentence. However, until 1979, there were standing orders from the army prosecutor-general and the attorney-general barring prosecutors from using this right.

After a terrorist attack in Nahariya in 1979, the cabinet decided to remove these orders — but until now, the death penalty has not been asked for.



General dies

Aluf (res.) Avraham Orly, died last week at age 51.

Orly retired from the Israel Defence Forces in February, 1979, after 31 years of military service, 17 of them with the paratroopers and the last three as coordinator of operations in the administered areas. He had suffered from illness during the past year and became ill while on a business trip in Egypt last week. He is survived by a wife, three daughters and a son.

Orly was born in Czechoslovakia and arrived here in 1942. He was a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground and in 1948 joined the IDF's special infantry unit which later developed into the Paratroop Corps.

He studied at military schools in Britain and the U.S. During the 1950s he distinguished himself in reprisal raids and after the 1956 Sinai Campaign headed the Paratroopers School. He was Israeli military attaché to Ethiopia in the years 1968-1971.

Orly was assistant military governor of the Gaza Strip and governor of the West Bank of the Suez Canal in 1973. He was promoted to the rank of aluf (major-general) and named coordinator of activities in the administered territories in 1976, a post he held for three years.

Following his discharge, Orly headed a commercial company, Goshen, that traded with Egypt.

Glider terrorist gets 12 years

HAIFA (Itim). — The District Court here last week passed a 12-year jail sentence on a terrorist who infiltrated into Israel by a powered hang-glider to blow up the Haifa oil refineries. Junia Haled Yusuf al-Yusuf, 34, was also found guilty of membership in an illegal organization, being in illegal possession of weapons and bombs, two previous attempts at armed infiltration, and of kidnapping.

Yusuf, born in Turkey of Syrian Arab parents, deserted from the Turkish army and fled to Syria where he joined the Palestine Liberation Organization in June 1979. He was trained to infiltrate into Israel by glider, but two previous attempts failed for technical reasons, he told the court.

But on March 6, 1981, he entered Israel by glider armed with a Kalashnikov rifle, two 10-kg bombs, a pistol and ammunition. While over the bayside area, the glider developed a fault and Yusuf dropped one of the bombs which damaged a house on the outskirts of Haifa.

Yusuf landed in a field near an Arab village in the North and was later captured.

The court was composed of Judges Avraham Friedman, Nathan Kleinberger and Malkiel Slutsky.

Big new housing project for capital

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Plans for a major new neighbourhood to be built on the 4,400 dunams (1,100 acres) expropriated last year by the government just north of Jerusalem were approved last week by the District Planning Commission.

Designated for some 5,000 apartments, the new neighbourhood, Pisgat Tal, just south of Jerusalem's northernmost suburb Neve Ya'acov, is the first part of a planned 12,000-unit development linking Neve Ya'acov with French Hill.

Municipal officials said they expected that within three years people would begin moving into the neighbourhood.

An east-west boulevard will link Pisgat Tal to the Arab neighbourhood of Beit Hanina to

the west.

"Mixing populations doesn't work," said Jerusalem city engineer Amnon Niv "but we've found that commercial contact does work." The Jewish shops on the boulevard will end at a point designated for public institutions, presumably serving both populations. From that point westward, the boulevard will continue with Arab shops. This arrangement, said Niv, will leave both populations free to do as much or as little commerce with each other as they choose.

The new development, also called South Neve Ya'acov, is designed to end the isolation of the older neighbourhood, located three kilometres north of the nearest Jewish area, and to provide a major new area for Jewish settlement within the municipal boundaries.

New theory on 'Bar Kochba skeletons' The bones may be 5,000 years old

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The remains of the 19 skeletons found in 1960 by Prof. Yigael Yadin in the Cave of Letters in Nahal Hever are "most probably" not from the Bar Kochba period, but are of chalcolithic (3,000-4,000 BCE) cave-dwellers, according to a highly reliable source interviewed by *The Jerusalem Post*.

The source, who preferred not to be named, but is an expert on the subject, added that the remains of the 40 or more skeletons found in 1955 by Prof. Yohanan Aharoni in the Cave of Horrors on the southern face of Nahal Hever, near the Dead Sea, are "definitely" chalcolithic "and have no connection with Shimon Bar Kochba," who led the second Jewish revolt of 132-135 CE against Rome.

Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, the driving spirit behind the move to give the bones a state funeral, has demanded that the Antiquities Department find the Aharoni bones and add them to the Yadin 19 for the funeral.

In 1961 Prof. Aharoni and Prof. Hillel Natan, the pathologist who examined the Aharoni bones from the Cave of Horrors, both published articles claiming that the remains of the 40 or more skeletons found in that cave were of Bar Kochba warriors. "But both were under the spell of the recent Bar Kochba finds and the Dead Sea Scrolls discoveries, and both simply assumed that the bones were from the Roman period," said the source.

Prof. Natan subsequently published a retraction, stating clearly that he had made a mistake and that the Cave of Horrors bones were chalcolithic.

This refuted both Aharoni's claim for a Bar Kochba dating and a similar claim for the Aharoni bones presented by Yadin in his book *Bar Kochba*, published in 1971.



Prof. Yigael Yadin

Natan's reassessment followed his study of the archaeological evidence, including pottery, among which the bones were discovered.

The source told *The Post* that Natan also looked afresh at the skulls of the Aharoni skeletons, and concluded that they were dolichocephalic (long-headed), typical of the skulls found in this area from chalcolithic times. Skulls from Roman times of Jews and other inhabitants of the eastern Mediterranean area are mostly small or medium-sized.

"The adult 'Bar Kochba' skulls found by Yadin in the Cave of Letters in 1960 were also dolichocephalic, and closely resembled those found by Aharoni," said the source.

The Cave of Letters skeletons were discovered in 1960 in several baskets and mixed up with nuts and clothing. The baskets, mats and clothing were definitely dated to the Roman-Bar Kochba period. "But the bones and skulls were most probably from chalcolithic times," said the source.

In *Bar Kochba*, Yadin wrote: "The inhabitants of the cave died of starvation and thirst, but later on, perhaps much later on, their bones were collected, most probably by their relatives and friends, and re-interred in the niche...the baskets

(serving) as containers for lack of coffins."

But if "relatives and friends" had come afterwards to collect the dead, they would have taken the bones outside and interred them as required by Jewish law, and not placed them in baskets, said the source. And the skeletons found by Yadin would have been whole. "No relatives or friends would have been so careless with the dead as to lose so many bones," said the source, about the partial state of the skeletons found by Yadin. "Nor would they have left the piles of Bar Kochba letters and documents *in situ*."

The source concluded that the most likely explanation for the bones in the baskets is that Bar Kochba warriors indeed hid in the cave with the collapse of the revolt (134-135 CE). Finding bones there of chalcolithic families, and unable to give them a proper burial because of the Roman siege outside, they placed them in the baskets. "Parts of the skeletons of these cave-dwellers were lost to scavenging animals or humans in the 3,000-4,000 years that passed between their deaths and the Bar Kochba period. It is the only explanation that fits the facts," said the source.

The source pointed out that neither the Aharoni-discovered bones nor the Yadin discoveries were ever subjected to Carbon 14 tests — the only ones which could determine to within a century or two an accurate dating.

But Rabbi Goren dismissed the whole argument as "nonsense." He pointed out that the archeologists in question — Aharoni and Yadin — had repeatedly dated both finds of bones to the Roman period. Goren last night insisted that the remains of "57" skeletons — his calculation of the total from both caves — must be found and produced for the burial.

Force used to disperse Nazareth council protest

By MARY HIRSCHFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Police dispersed a demonstration organized Saturday by the Nazareth Municipality to protest against the Interior Ministry's "refusal" to extricate it from its financial plight.

During the demonstration, which was led by Nazareth Mayor MK Tawfik Zayyad, several policemen were reportedly attacked and one police van was damaged.

The clash occurred at midday, when a convoy of a dozen vehicles and tractors carrying garbage drove through the main street, with 200 demonstrators shouting slogans against the government.

When the convoy, which did not have a police permit, began to disrupt traffic, a police patrol asked the 200 demonstrators to clear the way, but they reportedly refused.

Police reinforcements arrived headed by the district police chief, Nitzav-Mishne Meir Hirsh. He asked the demonstrators to clear the Nazareth-Afula intersection, and when they allegedly ignored the order, police used force.

The demonstration is part of the municipality's campaign to pressure the government into transferring at least IS12 million necessary to lift the municipality out of its financial plight. Its 150 employees have not received salaries for the past two months.

The Municipality's strike has gone on for over two weeks. There is little hope of a speedy end, with the government refusing to concede the validity of the municipality's demands for additional funds. The council contends that it is discriminated against compared with Jewish municipalities.

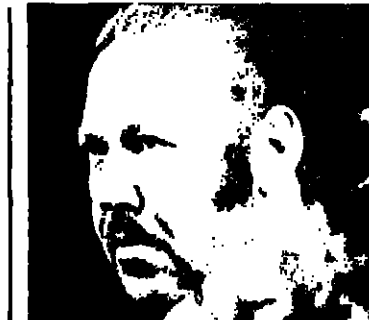
Former MK Shmuel Shores dies at 68

AFULA (Itim). — Former MK Shmuel Shores died at the Emek Hospital here on Friday after a long illness. He was 68.

Shores, one of the founders of mozhav Beit She'arim, came to this

country from Poland in the 1920s. He was a Mapai MK for 14 years, starting with the Third Knesset.

He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son.



Yosef Kremerman, Herut activist

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Yosef Kremerman, industrialist and former Herut MK, died in Tel Aviv of a heart attack last week. He was 56.

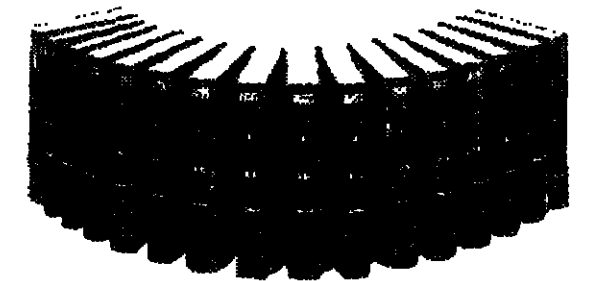
Kremerman, one of the owners of the Etz Lavud (plywood) concern, was for many years treasurer of the Herut party and a close confidant of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Born in Haifa in 1926, he studied at the Herzliya Gymnasium in Tel Aviv and was a graduate of Tel Aviv University. Kremerman was elected to the Knesset in 1960.

In his youth, he joined the IZL underground and remained active in the Herut movement all his life. He was married to Rachel, the eldest daughter of Minister Ya'acov Meridor and was a partner with his father-in-law in several companies.

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Burg to see Kreisky after Begin overrules Shamir

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Interior Minister Yosef Burg will see Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Vienna this week. Burg, a fortnight ago, persuaded Prime Minister Menachem Begin to overrule the objections of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to such a meeting.

Burg will be in Austria on an Israel Bonds mission.

Another minister, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, agreed two months ago to forgo a planned meeting with Kreisky at Shamir's insistence after Kreisky made a sharp attack on Israel and Begin in an interview with the Paris left-wing weekly *Nouvel Observateur*.

A few days after that interview, the Dresden-born and Berlin educated Burg told an Austrian reporter that he could do something to improve relations between the two countries if only he met Kreisky *à tête à tête* and spoke with him in German.

Burg sent a message to Kreisky through mutual Jewish acquaintances that he would be glad if a meeting could be arranged when he was next in Vienna. Kreisky, who reportedly was delighted, replied that he would receive the Israeli.

The ambassador in Vienna, Isaac Ben-Ya'akov, learned of this, and cabled Jerusalem explaining the problems which Burg's initiative to improve bilateral relations could cause. Shamir, after studying the problem, concluded

that the Burg initiative amounted to self-abasement, especially as Kreisky had never recanted his views.

Burg rejected Shamir's opinion and appealed to Begin.

Ben-Ya'akov later denied that he had advised against Burg's visit.

The *Jerusalem Post* was unable to discover immediately what prompted Begin to agree to Burg's plea, which he did two weeks ago.

Officials in Jerusalem believed the meeting would enable Kreisky to say that Burg's visit proves Israelis want to exchange views with him, and that his door is always open to Israeli leaders. They expect Kreisky to try to differentiate between Begin and other ministers.

Another official told *The Post* that a meeting with Kreisky would have had major political significance, whereas a meeting with Burg will fall into a less important category.

The official also noted that Kreisky, who was recently ill, has made no further pronouncements about Israel since his *Nouvel Observateur* interview. He has recently carried out a crackdown against PLO activities inside Austria and has denied entry to known PLO members, *The Post* was told.

Kreisky publicly censured PLO leader Yasser Arafat when he expressed joy publicly over the assassination in Cairo of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, a personal friend of Kreisky's.



President Yitzhak Navon and his wife Ofra entertain Egyptian Industry Minister Mohammed Tah Zaki (right) and his wife Latifa (left) in Beit Hanasi, the president's residence. Zaki, who was in Israel for a two-day visit at the invitation of his Israeli counterpart, Gideon Patt, expressed confidence that industrial cooperation between the two countries would grow in the near future. He promised that very soon Israeli industrialists would be issued with multi-trip visas, and that Israeli trucks would be allowed to make direct trips into Egypt. (Y. Barzilay)

MKs asked: Is a genius sitting in our midst?

Post Knesset Reporter

"Is there now sitting in the Israeli cabinet the genius of the generation — one whose name will be linked with those of Columbus, Magellan, Galileo, Edison and Einstein?"

So asked Yossi Sarid (Alignment) in the Knesset last week in a motion for the agenda lampooning the secret solution to the world's energy problems announced last June by Ya'akov Meridor, chief economic coordinator in the cabinet.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Berman replied that Meridor had explained to him that he was not free to give any details about the energy-from-plants invention he had disclosed at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club a few days before the Knesset elections.

The reason for Meridor's silence, Berman said, was that the other people involved — the inventor, the technicians who developed the technology, the potential backers — were not ready to reveal more.

By a vote of 44-38, Sarid's motion was struck from the agenda.

The Jerusalem Post on June 28 reported that Meridor had told the Commercial and Industrial Club that he would submit the details of his invention to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who would decide whether to publicize them before or after the elections.

Plans to build new offices for MKs

Post Knesset Reporter

Plans are under way for the construction of a new building near the Knesset, which, in the first stage, will contain offices for 30 to 40 Knesset members, speaker Menachem Savidor said last week. He was speaking to parliamentary reporters.

"I think the least a Knesset member is entitled to is a room of his own, and there should be one secretary for every two members," Savidor said.

The British branch of the Rothschild family, which financed the construction of the present Knesset building, has been asked to do the same for the new addition. Savidor promised that the new structure would be "concealed" in such a way that it does no architectural offence to the site.

Premier warns Aguda: back 'Norwegian law' — or else

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has sent a message to Agudat Yisrael that if it refuses to support the so-called "Norwegian law," the government will take its time implementing points in the coalition agreement that interest the religious party.

The message was delivered by MK Ronnie Milo, chairman of the Herut wing in the Likud faction, to MK Avraham Shapira, who heads both the coalition executive and the Aguda faction.

The bill, which has not yet been submitted to the cabinet, would require all ministers except the premier and his deputy (Simha Ehrlich) to resign from the Knesset. Their places would be filled by the candidates who follow them on their parties' lists. The idea of the bill is to free ministers from the need to be present for Knesset votes.

Milo told *The Jerusalem Post* that the version Begin now favours is the one that makes the ministers' resignation mandatory, and not the one that would give the premier the power to decide which ministers resign.

He claimed that National Religious Party and Tami support for the bill is virtually assured. (The two parties are coalition members.)

Milo grants that the coalition agreement does not mention the "Norwegian law," and he concedes that on constitutional legislation the principle of coalition discipline does not apply. But the Likud's pressure on the Aguda is simply on the basis of *quid pro quo*. "If they won't be flexible, neither will we," Milo said.

Agudat Yisrael opposes the "Norwegian law" for two reasons. Since it is the only coalition partner not represented in the cabinet, it would be the only one not to gain any new MKs.

Secondly, the Aguda fears more defections on religious legislation from the new Liberals who would enter the Knesset than from the ministers whom they would replace.

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PEOPLE

IF IT WERE up to the Likud, there would already have been a government of national unity with the Alignment; but the Labour Party leadership has rejected the idea outright. So says Herut Knesset faction head and deputy coalition chairman Ronnie Milo.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, he expressed his certainty that Premier Begin would be delighted to accept Labour in his second government, "and it would be an historic turning point for him." The idea was gaining general support, and had just been publicly canvassed in the appeal by such leading figures as the president of the Israel Academy of Sciences, Prof. Ephraim Urbach, and the former president of Haifa University, Prof. Benyamin Akzin, for a grand coalition to unify the nation in the face of external threats. But he feared that Labour was too bogged down in its factional infighting to see beyond partisan boundaries.

On the whole, Milo was optimistic about the second Begin administration and its prospects for lasting out its full legal term. "The prime minister is very much in charge, the government is governing, he is master of the house, cabinet meetings don't produce weekly slanging matches, and it is popular with the public."

When I asked him about the prospects of early elections, Milo as a good lawyer, answered cautiously: "It is a complicated question." The Herut whip saw no reason why, after the withdrawal from Sinai is completed in April, the three Tehiya and two Telem MKs should not join the coalition and increase its majority to 66. Neither party would have anything to do with Labour, and certainly not Telem's No. 2, Yigael Hurvitz, who had been the Likud's second finance minister.

But while he was optimistic about the government, he conceded that it might fall victim to religious issues, as had happened on frequent occasions to past governments. The infighting in the National Religious Party lent a certain instability to the coalition, and the "Who is a Jew" issue could be expected to cause difficulties.

AGED 32, Milo remains the youngest member of the Knesset for the second time, although he is only one month younger than his new Herut colleague, Yavne Council chairman Meir Shlitz. He comes from a veteran Revisionist family. His father, Nahum Milikovsky, who died recently, immigrated from Poland in 1920 and was one of the country's industrial pioneers. He established its first ice-cream factory, and ended his working life as managing director of Aric-Kartiv, now absorbed by Whitman.

Both Ronnie's brothers are in the refrigeration engineering industry, but he chose the law, and has a flourishing practice in Tel Aviv. His wife Elisheva is finding time to complete her doctorate in microbiology while looking after a home and two small children.

Ronnie entered politics via student affairs, becoming chairman of the Tel Aviv University students' association. He built up a following among younger Herutniks and as head of the party's youth division has fashioned a power base of his own, taking his comrades up the political ladder with him.

He is certainly regarded as a coming man in the Likud, which explains why he was made chairman of the Ninth Knesset's Aliya and Absorption Committee, and why he was chosen as head of the Knesset executive chairman Avraham Shapira of Agudat Yisrael.

HIS HARD WORK for the party, his loyalty to Begin and his ties with "the royal family" (his brother is married to the premier's daughter Hassia) were not enough to get him a higher position this time, because he had incurred Begin's displeasure by daring to speak his mind and mildly criticize his leader.

Begin cannot forget that it was Milo and his young allies who sought to table a motion in the Herut Central Committee, urging that Ariel Sharon be made full-time defence minister (at the time when Begin was looking after the ministry following the resignation of Ezer

Young man going up

Political Correspondent
Mark Segal talks with the ruling Likud's Ronnie Milo, below, the youngest member of the Knesset.



Weizman. In addition to which Milo had the temerity to criticize Begin for promising Hillel Seidel a safe seat on the Knesset list at Herut's expense — a promise that therefore had to be withdrawn.

So when Education Minister Zevulun Hammer asked Begin for Milo as his deputy minister, the premier said no, and slipped in an unknown newcomer. He also reacted sharply and negatively to an attempt by David Levy, while he was still holding the absorption portfolio, to appoint Milo as his deputy.

LOOKING AT the future, Milo said he envisaged the collective leadership in the post-Begin era as a troika composed of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, Deputy Premier Levy and Defence Minister Sharon. He felt that the avuncular figure of foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir would be most acceptable as party leader and head of government in the transition period.

However, he was at pains to emphasize that this was a purely intellectual exercise, for he expected Premier Begin to head the Likud and its governments for quite a long time. He saw no likely competition emanating from the ranks of the Alignment in the coming years.

As to the likely comeback of Ezer

Weizman, Milo spoke of his chances of rejoining the top rank of Herut as "almost nil." He explained:

"Weizman is a nice guy, but a bad politician. Herut will never take him back, especially since, talking to the media in Norway, he said he was willing to countenance a Palestinian state. Mind you," he added, "anything can happen in politics."

The Herut MK was confident that the Likud rule was being so well consolidated that it would be difficult for Labour to dislodge it.

"We have learned that it takes time to establish oneself in power. Look at Labour. They had it all their way for 30 years and now, after our mistakes in our first term, we are learning to cope."

"Naturally, we don't envisage hurting anyone, and we are after all dealing with people. But in our second term more and more of our people will be installed in public administration. That's how we will gain experience and solidify our hold on power."

AS HERUT'S faction head, Milo expects to have a tough time during the first session of the new Knesset that has just begun. He sees himself involved in an all-out effort to ensure that the government gets its way in the plenum and in committees. That is why he would welcome the enactment of the so-called Norwegian Law (under which ministers would not have to be Knesset members). The law would take the pressure off government MKs and give the Knesset faction more leeway.

Facing the Likud, he said, are tasks of such top priority as continuing to demonstrate its capacity to govern properly, the battle against inflation, Project Renewal, and, above all, keeping the peace process going.

Milo was afire at the idea that a question mark might be raised over his party's continued commitment to the peace treaty with Egypt. He found it reprehensible that anyone

should even consider the possibility of the cabinet's not honouring Israel's withdrawal schedule in April. "After all, the making of peace was the great historic achievement of Menachem Begin and the Likud. There can be no question of our abandoning it," he said with great emotion.

IN RESPONSE to a comment on the government's apparent over-tolerance of the stop-the-withdrawal measures in northern Sinai, and especially Yamit, Milo said he was of the opinion that everything must be done not to embark now on a collision course with the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party and other zealots in Yamit, because it would play into their hands and give them domination of the headlines for the next six months, "which is what they are really after."

"There is no fundamental issue at stake here and it's only a matter of tactics and timing. The question facing us today is whether we should enter into a confrontation at this juncture, even if it entails the use of force, or whether we should wait for the showdown in April."

He rejected the claim of the anti-withdrawal activists that they had the clandestine support of "people in the government," declaring angrily: "They are talking absolute rubbish. There is a clearcut decision to chuck them out when the time comes. There's a debate going on as to whether to remove them by force now or whether to wait. The majority has come down in favour of waiting until March." The extremists represented only a fringe minority.

Speaking more calmly he added: "Apart from all those arguments, it won't harm our international image if the world sees how strongly Israelis feel about abandoning settlements in Sinai. After all, they seem to think we did nothing for peace and that it was only Sadat who made any sacrifice."

"Yes, I expect that there will be a national trauma when every TV screen in the land shows Jews having to leave their homes. But," he declared with deep conviction, "the overwhelming majority of the Israeli public wants peace and accepts the price we have to pay."

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I HAVE NO argument with the basic approach adopted by both the government and the opposition to the Fahd plan. However, it seems to me that from the point of view of the effect throughout the world, and especially in the United States, it would have been wiser from a tactical point of view, to pose a number of questions to Prince Fahd before actually rejecting the plan. These questions still need to be asked: Will he present the plan directly to Israel, and where will he do this? In Riyadh? In Jerusalem? Or in a neutral venue? Does he accept the Camp David Accords as a basis for settlement in the region? Does he see himself bound by Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338? Is Saudi Arabia prepared, after negotiations, to sign a peace treaty with Israel?

I think one can guess what the Saudi reaction to such questions would be. But the prevarication, doubletalk and deliberate avoidance of the issues in the inevitable Saudi reaction would weaken the whole impression made by the so-called plan and would strengthen the credibility of the Israeli reaction. In my view, it is not too late for the government to pose these questions.

When President Sadat decided on his historic move, he indicated publicly that if necessary he would come to Jerusalem and present his case to the Knesset. When Prime Minister Begin took up the gauntlet and invited him, he came and presented his demands. They became the basis for negotiations which led to a peace treaty.

He did not announce his proposals to the world or to third parties. He acknowledged Israel as the only address to which such proposals should properly be presented.

Not so Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Israel, for him, apparently does not exist. He has not mentioned Israel on any occasion. He has talked abstractly about a plan for the Middle East. He has not offered to come to Jerusalem, or invited Mr. Begin to Riyadh. He has totally ignored Israel. He has totally ignored the concept of negotiations.

IN THE so-called Saudi peace plan which has aroused so much interest in the world, there appears to be a major advance, because Saudi Arabia has come forth with a plan which could imply — but only imply — recognition of Israel.

What those who welcome this plan ignore is the fact that we are already experiencing an entirely new atmosphere in the Middle East which probably constitutes the in the area. This atmosphere came about as a result of the imaginative and historic breakthrough achieved by President Sadat on his visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

It is no longer improper in the Arab world to refer to Israel and even to discuss Israel within the context of developments in the Middle East as just one other factor in the region. Fifteen years ago, before the Six Day War, "Israel" was printed thus, in inverted commas, in the Jordanian press. Today, there is in effect an open border between Israel and Jordan and events in Israel are freely reported, often with a surprising degree of impartiality, on Jordanian television. Greatest revolution achieved so far

The Arab media report visits of Israeli ministers to Egypt and Egyptian ministers to Israel without the once-inevitable accompanying diatribe and criticism. Their comments are directed more often than

Fahd's plan a 'devious device'

Chaim Herzog, an Alignment member of the current Knesset mission to the U.S., points to the dangers for Israel in the Saudi plan. He sees the plan as the result of a coordinated effort by the PLO and the Saudis directed against Israel's existence.



The PLO's Arafat, the fear of moderation

not to the substantive issues between Egypt and Israel and to criticism of the Egyptians for "not delivering the goods." Israel's recent elections received more television coverage in many of the Arab states than elsewhere in the world.

The fact that Saudi Arabia can permit itself to come forth with what it calls a peace plan, which could imply recognition of Israel as a function of the new atmosphere in the Middle East.

The question that must exercise the minds of many today is a fundamental one, namely: What is the purpose of the Fahd plan? Israel is being criticized for its negative attitude to it; but its presentation with fanfares and trumpets must be analyzed within the context of developments in the Middle East.

This analysis reveals that the plan, in fact, is not a new one, and that a more moderate version was rejected in the past by the U.S. and other Western countries. It is a plan that has been evolved by the PLO in an effort to bypass the problems created by that organization's refusal to recognize Israel and is a rather obvious device designed to negate the Camp David accords and eliminate Security Council resolution 242.

TO THOSE experienced in the doubletalk of the Middle East, the plan is all too transparent. The PLO can make no headway with the U.S. as long as the latter honours its undertaking to Israel, at the time of the signing of the interim agreement with Egypt in 1975, not to conduct negotiations with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

It is clear that there are pressures within the U.S. administration for it to open a dialogue with the PLO despite the undertaking. This received expression in the remarks made by the former presidents, Carter and Ford, at the time of Sadat's funeral.

All the indications are that the Fahd peace plan is a result of a coordinated effort by the PLO and the Saudis to circumvent the fact that the PLO is bound by its Palestine Covenant to the destruction of Israel and is committed not to recognize Israel's right to exist. The PLO, by its very constitution, is

incapable of amending the Palestinian Covenant, for there is, in fact, no possibility of obtaining the required two-thirds majority vote for such a move in the Palestinian National Council. Therefore it has to resort to subterfuge.

Over the past years, glib Western journalists have invariably come away from meetings with PLO spokesmen with the impression that the organization is taking a moderate line, only to learn the next day that this assumption is rejected by its spokesman in Beirut. This happened only recently during Yasser Arafat's visit to Japan. The mere hint that he had adopted a tone of moderation in Tokyo brought him rushing back to Beirut post haste in order to mend his fences and deny any such assertion.

The device adopted now is a devious one. The Fahd plan calls for "the right of the countries of the region to live in peace." Where it is convenient, this can be interpreted as including Israel; where it is inconvenient it allows the Saudis to exclude Israel, because they do not recognize it as a country. Thus the plan which has obviously been worked out by the PLO and the Saudis (both the ideas and the jargon betray the PLO authorship) can be presented to the U.S. and the West as referring to all the countries in the area, including Israel. Within the Arab world it will be presented as excluding Israel. The PLO will then formally endorse the plan, which will be interpreted as willingness to recognize Israel's right to exist, and hence a removal of the barrier which prevented negotiations between the U.S. and the PLO. The sounds of the chorus already making this interpretation are unmistakable.

A disturbing aspect of all this exercise is the fact that while this is not the first time a proposal of this kind has been put forward, it is the first time that Western countries have engaged in such contortions in order to read into such a plan something that does not exist in it.

IN JANUARY 1976, a similar plan prepared by the PLO was introduced as a draft resolution to the Security Council by a number of Third World countries, including Benin, Guinea, Pakistan, Rumania

and Tanzania. That resolution was a more moderate proposal than the Fahd plan. It called for the establishment of a Palestine state, without mentioning Jerusalem as its capital. The paragraph on the return of Palestinian refugees was similar to the present plan. The one on Israeli withdrawal was also similar. The guarantee of the right of states in the area to live in peace "within secure and recognized boundaries" was more forthcoming than the Fahd plan.

In the course of the debate, in which the Saudi ambassador supported the resolution, the British representative introduced an amendment reaffirming resolutions 242 and 338. This failed to gain the required majority and was not adopted. The resolution itself was vetoed by the U.S. with Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom abstaining.

During the debate, the American representative, the present Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, stated: "The U.S. has made clear that its responsibility in the Middle East is such that it is required, even if it stands alone, to preserve the framework for negotiations established in Security Council resolutions 242 and 338."

At the same time, the "foreign minister" of the PLO, Farouk Khaddoumi, addressed the Council regretting that it had been prevented by the "tyranny of the veto from adopting a resolution affirming our national inalienable rights..."

In other words, an earlier and more moderate version of the Fahd plan was presented to the Security Council on January 23, 1976, and was vetoed by the U.S. government. This same old plan, warmed over, has now been presented to the world to the accompaniment of a highly sophisticated PR fanfare.

THE FAHD PLAN is seen in Israel both by the government and by the opposition, as a prescription for the destruction of Israel. Its real author is not Prince Fahd, but the PLO. The only difference from the previous presentation is that this time it has had the advantage of sponsorship by the Saudis, with their considerable influence and standing in the world today, and the support of glib politicians and diplomats who are in many cases ignorant of the history or significance of the proposals.

The plan is deliberately designed to scuttle Camp David by appearing to be a feasible alternative. The late President Sadat, appearing only two months ago on U.S. television, said that the plan attempted nothing new, and he invited Prince Fahd to "share and contribute rather than adopting the old ways which... I reject."

The plan does not mention resolutions 242 or 338 and implicitly rejects them. It is "against" the background of a feeling of *déjà vu*, and of what appears to be a dishonest attempt, both in Europe and in some circles in Washington, to present the Fahd plan as something new and original, that the bipartisan Israeli reaction to it and to its implications must be seen.

The fact remains that the only peace treaty achieved in the Middle East was achieved on the basis of the Camp David Accords. The so-called Fahd plan, with the backing of wishful thinking in Washington and Europe, is designed to block the only process which has produced results in the region.

Chaim Herzog was Israel's ambassador to the UN from 1975 to 1978.

The inner circle

PUBLIC FACES
Mark Segal

POOR PREMIER Menachem Begin. His Monday morning breakfast must have been ruined when he read in the dailies a verbatim report of the telling-off he gave his ministers at Sunday's cabinet meeting about their penchant for leaking stories to friendly newsmen. The premier had admonished his colleagues about his being unable to divulge details of national importance for fear of the news swiftly getting onto the front pages.

For his part the premier recommended the not-so-secret existence of an informal forum of five top ministers which afford him a closed sounding board. I almost wrote Begin's Kitchen Cabinet, along the lines of the inner circle that used to hear secrets and eat Golda Meir's cookies during her reign. The five, apart from the host, are Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Deputy Premier and Agriculture Minister Simcha Ehrlich and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. As they reflect the factional composition of the government the forum does take the pressure off Begin from the other 10 ministers who think themselves suitable for the yet-to-be-established ministerial security committee. However, on really tricky matters like formulating responses to the latest American flirt with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, Begin usually calls in Sharon and Shamir.

THE FAHD PLAN is seen in Israel both by the government and by the opposition, as a prescription for the destruction of Israel. Its real author is not Prince Fahd, but the PLO. The only difference from the previous presentation is that this time it has had the advantage of sponsorship by the Saudis, with their considerable influence and standing in the world today, and the support of glib politicians and diplomats who are in many cases ignorant of the history or significance of the proposals.



Lord Sieff

AN HISTORIC meeting of sorts took place last week at the Prime Minister's Office. It was a *salutis* between a most affable Premier Begin and Lord Sieff, head of Marks and Spencer and chairman of the Weismann Institute of Science, which was founded by his late parents, Israel and Rebecca Sieff. The bearer of that famous Zionist name and the premier resolved to consider closed the incident caused by the premier's letter to the Anglo-Jewish leader after he declined to contribute £1 million a fortnight before the elections to a scheme to salvage the submarine Dakar which went down in mysterious circumstances in the Mediterranean in 1968. The press here and in Britain made much of the biblical quotation in Begin's rebuke to Sieff, which implied he was laying a curse on that celebrated Jewish family. Anyhow, I gather they agreed to forget the matter.

A survey of technological achievement in Israel to mark Israel Technology Week, held in Jerusalem from November 9 to November 12.

Showcase a 'huge success'

FOUR DAYS of intensive and successful business contacts ended on Thursday as Isratech 81 closed its gates at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma.

The 550 foreign buyers and investors who arrived for Israel's fifth international exhibition of high technology, as well as the thousands of local visitors, found much to impress them among the attractive stands. Isratech organizers, while complaining that the ill-timed El Al strike had kept several hundred important buyers away, nonetheless declared the event a huge success.

Major business deals are rarely concluded during international fairs of this nature, but many of the 200 exhibitors said they had established promising ties with overseas clients and were expecting to conclude transactions in the months ahead. A

few businessmen said they had indeed signed deals worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, but would not go into detail.

The large industrial concerns, veteran participants in trade fairs, put on an impressive show, with products ranging from industrial robots and dot matrix displays to reconnaissance drones and F-15 fuel tanks.

For the numerous small firms — many participating in an international exhibition for the first time — Isratech constituted an excellent opportunity for exposure to a wide range of potential clients under one roof and a particularly good chance to promote their exports.

A great deal of preparatory work preceded Isratech and accounted for the general success, despite the airline strike, said Amikam Even-

Hen, spokesman for the Israel Export Institute. During the past 18 months, a wealth of material was sent abroad, articles appeared in appropriate technical publications and Israel's trade attaches worked hard to promote the fair. Foreign journalists were brought here on advance publicity tours as well as during the exhibition itself.

Isratech was a joint effort of the Export Institute, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Finance Ministry, the Israel Investment Authority and the Manufacturers' Association. According to Mordechai Ronen, one of the organizers, the investment of \$1m. will be covered almost entirely by the exhibitors' fees. The next Isratech exhibition will be held in two or three years.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin is greeted by Elmer Winter, chairman of the Committee for Economic Growth in Israel, when he visited Isratech 81.

Export potential unlimited

By GALINA VROMEN

electronics... Ronen lauded the government's effort to support industrial research and development through the Chief Scientist's Office of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Israel invests a total of \$450 million in R and D a year, of which two-thirds is used for applied research, according to figures of the National Council of Research and Development.

Chief Scientist Prof. Arie Lavie has said that one-third of Israel's industrial exports this year are the result of products developed in Israel. And he has proposed that a law providing long-term financing, rather than annual budgeting, be introduced to allow for better R and D planning.

Foreign countries have invested in R and D in Israel, with the U.S. leading the way by investing \$10 million in R and D in 1980.

"Joint ventures of all kinds are very positive. I know that personally," said Ronen, whose company is partially owned by British investors.

"If you are part of a European or U.S. company, you're part of the big world in terms of information on technology, manufacturing and marketing," he continued. "If you look at most of the dynamic concerns in this country, I expect you'd find most of them are some kind of joint venture."

Ronen asserted that foreigners often bring important managerial skills to Israel: "They've had years of experience in management, although I think we're catching up, but the bookkeeping is more likely to be kept orderly if you know you have to present a monthly balance sheet to foreign investors."

According to Ronen — although foreign investors could be flustered by fast-changing accounting figures here resulting from inflation, "we

report to our investors in dollars to help them from being buried under the numbers" — Israel has much to offer investors.

He noted that Israel was an attractive place for multi-nationals seeking diversification. The country's advanced Western infrastructure has long been an advantage appreciated by foreign investors.

U.S. companies invest in Israel to derive a benefit from Israel's duty-free agreements with the European Common Market.

"Most people invest here because they believe in us, believe we can do what they need us to," said Ronen.

IF FOREIGN companies have found it advantageous to come to Israel to invest, companies in Israel have found it essential to go abroad to market their goods.

"The Israeli market is too small for us," said Ben-Dov in discussing Koor Metals' heavy steel construction elements.

"If there's a power plant or a port to build here we may be busy, but otherwise we need to go abroad."

Ben-Dov said Koor Metals had been active in Iran before the revolution, it has sought markets in South America and Africa, and now has its sights on Australia.

Some 10,000 scientists and 20,000 engineers as well as 3,000 academics are involved in developing and producing the industrial goods Israel markets abroad.

But advanced industry is likely to need more manpower in the future, Ronen noted. He is a strong advocate of making industrial plants attractive places to work and of educating the Israeli public, particularly the youth, to the country's potential.

"It's one of the factors that led us to open the Isratech '81 fair to the public this year. We invited vocational schools, engineers and others. It's important for people to see what's going on here," said Ronen.



Tungsten carbide cutting tips prepared for use on lathes. (Keren-Or)

SCITEX CORPORATION LTD., and its colourful president Efraim Arazi, have become legendary in modern business. Trade and financial journals run articles on the Israeli firm which — in just a decade — has become a leader in the field of electronic data-processing of colour images.

The journal *Scientific American* designed a two-page advertisement for its magazine around Arazi, "the high school drop-out who re-educated the printing industry," and the Harvard Business School uses the Scitex case history in its classroom discussions.

The story of Scitex is an amazing one, and it is Arazi's brainchild. At the age of 21, Arazi left Jerusalem for the United States with some electronics training and \$50 in his pocket. He returned 10 years later with a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advanced electronics training from Harvard and Itel Corporation and plans to start his own company.

Shortly after its inception, Scitex had succeeded in revolutionizing the textile printing industry with a computerized system for creating full-colour knitted samples in minutes instead of weeks.

Today, the company designs, develops, manufactures, markets and services interactive computer aided design (CAD) systems, using full colour raster format in pictorial image and graphics applications. These systems automate the pre-press stage in commercial colour graphics reproduction for printing magazines, catalogues, advertising material and maps.

CONVENTIONALLY, the process of preparing a transparency for commercial use, which may include retinting, retouching and recomposing, requires some 10 to 15 man-hours by skilled technicians. The tasks — composed by the colour stripping, scanning and photography departments of printing establishments — usually have to be carried out one step at a time, checked and processed before the final image is ready.

The Scitex Response systems

A colourful revolution

Lou Blattner traces the meteoric success of Israel's Scitex Corporation and its founder, Efraim Arazi.



A technician at the console of the Response 300 system adds balance to colour separations for printing.

automate this entire process using digital computers, colour video screens and laser cameras. They transform the pre-press work into a single, flexible streamlined process.

At Isratex '81, three series of Response systems are on exhibit: the Response 200, designed to speed the transition from artwork to engraving for textiles, decorative foil, packaging, and other decorative printing applications; the Response 250, the first system designed to bring automation to the aid of map production; and the Response 300, which automates the

pre-process as a whole.

The Response 300 speeds up the conversion of process copy and line art for publications into finished separation films by integrating and simplifying the work of colour separation, process photography, tint generation, retouching, image assembly, including page construction and proofing. It hooks up to existing colour separation scanners.

Copy is scanned into the system and displayed at the colour console, where an operator can correct colour and tone electronically. When satisfied, the operator creates

a set of finished films for any printing process, using a laser plotter.

Different jobs can be undertaken simultaneously, because the scanner, colour console and laser plotter are independently controlled.

SCITEX SYSTEMS are currently in operation in several European countries, in addition to Mexico, Japan and the U.S. Major clients include the R.R. Donnelley and Sons Company of Chicago; Gutenberghaus Bladene of Copenhagen; Toppan Printing Co.,

Ltd., of Tokyo, and Kummerly and Frey Ltd. of Bern, Switzerland.

Sales, training and service in North and Central America are provided by Scitex America corporation, which has its main offices in Bedford, Mass. European operations are conducted through Scitex Europe, S.A., headquartered in Brussels. The company also maintains a full-service distribution facility in Japan, and an international chain of support logistics centres.

The mainstay of Scitex's growth and success in new markets has always been its interdisciplinary product-development and engineering team. The staff is composed mostly of scientists, engineers and technicians, many with advanced degrees and years of experience behind them.

That this has paid off is evident by the international recognition given the Response 300. In Chicago, the company received its third citation from *Industrial Research and Development Magazine*; the system was also awarded the Technology Award of the Graphics Arts Technical Foundation in Washington.

At the IPEX Trade Exhibition in England, Scitex received the Ben Centennial Award for outstanding innovation in the advancement of printing. Here in Israel, its success is no less considerable. The Response 300 was awarded the Rothschild Prize for export-oriented R&D, and the company won the Kaplan Prize from Israel's Productivity Institute.

Financially the company's operations have paid off, too. In May 1980, Scitex looked to the U.S. investing public for capital. It sold \$10,000 common shares on the over-the-counter market at \$11 a share. On November 21, 1980, the common shares were split two for one, and in December 1980 a second equity offering of 880,000 shares at \$20.25 was successfully completed.

From these issues, the company realized over \$21 million after expenses, providing resources for continued expansion in the future. □



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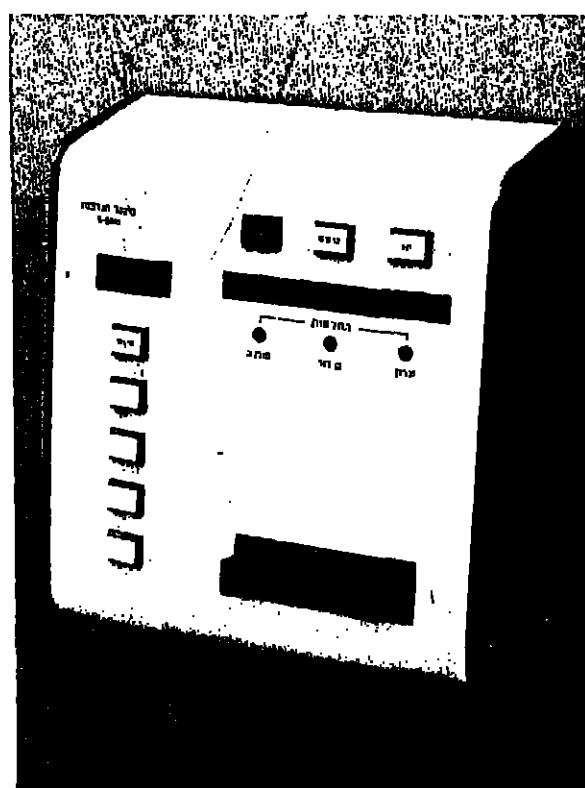
The cluster concentrator interactively controls up to 64 terminals and records data on one or two diskettes, while communicating with the host computer.

Data can be recorded in IBM compatible format, either single density (IBM 3740) or double density (2/2D).

SINTEL 20 terminals can be functionally factory programmed to meet customers' requirements, or can function interactively under host computer command.

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NOT VERY long ago, computers were mysterious "beings" far removed from the experience of the average person. They "lived" in air-conditioned rooms in the scientific departments of universities, and only specially trained personnel had access to them.

Today, the situation is radically different, particularly in highly industrialized countries. Computers of various sizes and capabilities are being built into appliances and machines that are used by people who don't have the slightest idea of what goes on inside them. For only a moderate price one can now buy a wristwatch containing a mini-computer capable of performing all manner of complicated calculations.

Israel, which has a high percentage of engineers and scientists, is well up in the computer field. There are a number of large and small electronic firms which specialize in computers and their applications and which supply not only the local market, but are also doing very well in terms of exports.

A new product recently released by Sintel Systems Ltd., of Haifa typifies this. It is a modular micro-computer system intended for the training of people in the use of both small and more sophisticated computers.

Called the Sintel 85, it combines two main concepts. The first is for training students at universities, technical schools and colleges, and re-training or training of personnel in industrial and commercial enterprises. The second provides a basic computer facility which can be expanded to suit individual requirements.

ELBIT COMPUTERS LTD. have just produced a new accessory to their diversified family of computers and terminal networks. It is a

COMPUTERS FOR EVERYONE

Geoff Sifrin examines a variety of computers that perform a variety of tasks.

module called the FSM-111, which translates computer data into a form which can be transmitted through fiberoptic networks.

These are networks which transmit light signals through special optical fibres and are beginning to replace electrical wiring for uses involving data transmission.

Fiberoptic networks offer advantages such as enhanced security, since they eliminate the possibility of intrusion into transmitted data. They are also not subject to electromagnetic interference, as are conventional networks.

WORKERS IN THE footwear and clothing industry now have the possibility of being aided by computers. Beta Engineering, of Beersheba, recently introduced their Encimat computerized sewing systems.

Encimat is a fully automatic system controlled by a digital micro-computer which can perform complicated sewing patterns and decorations. The built-in computer has a facility for plug-in modules which store many pattern designs. Any stored design is easily selected by rotating a thumbwheel switch.

The programming of designs for

Encimat's computer is performed on Beta's Promaker BSA-104 programming unit. This unit performs on-premise programming and does not require special computer education. The system provides questions and directives on a screen in clear, simple English. The operator conveys his responses and directives via a keyboard.

ONE OF THE brightest stars in Israel's application of computers and micro-electronics is in the field of medical technology. This sector has expanded enormously in recent years, due in no small degree to close cooperation between the country's medical research institutions and industry.

The range of products is broad,

including equipment for intensive-care, coronary-care and operating rooms, emergency units, pulmonary units and obstetrics clinics. In addition, several important advances in sophisticated equipment for dental care have been made.

A handful of large companies, such as Elcint and Mennen lead the development in this sector. In addition, there are many smaller companies, some located in kibbutzim, which produce highly specialized products in cooperation with research institutions.

Examples of products presently under development are mobile, computerized artificial kidneys, a new generation of pacemakers, advanced instruments for the measurement of blood pressure and pulse, and instruments for treating the common cold.

A product which has recently come on to the market from Micro-Shev Ltd., of Gush Etzion, is the Computerized Electric Response Audiometer.

The testing of hearing in infants, in patients who are unconscious and others is an important diagnostic and prognostic technique in medicine.

In the past, this kind of test has been difficult to perform due to the complex nature of the measurements. Conventional sound-test equipment has always contained dozens of dials and knobs, requiring a major effort on the part of the tester to simply operate the equipment.

Micro-Shev's system, called C-ERA-100, makes audiometric testing both simple and reliable. Because of the simplicity of operation, the tester is freed to relate to the patient and to interpret test results. It is also easy to train new personnel to perform the testing.

A computer-type screen is a central element of the system. Both operating instructions and test results are displayed on this screen. The computer "asks" the operator several multiple-choice questions, such as test-type, left or right ear, etc., and the operator answers via a compact, simple-to-operate keyboard.

The computer has a memory, which enables it to store four test results while three results are simultaneously displayed on the screen. This is an important advantage as it allows the operator to instantly compare results obtained from different stimulus levels, or from other variations in test procedure.

ELSCINT LTD. has introduced the Apex line of digital cameras for use in nuclear medicine. The camera allows operators to "look into" the human body in new, more precise ways.

The Apex cameras combine the functions of a gamma-ray camera and a computer to obtain cross-section scans of bone structure and other parts of the human body. The system is particularly useful for cardiac applications.



ISCAR IS WHERE YOU ARE



Stel Wertheimer, ISCAR founder and Managing Director

In thirty years ISCAR LTD, maker of carbide tools for industry, has grown from a small workshop into a respected multinational corporation whose products are sold all

over the world. The concentration on export which informed ISCAR policy from the outset is reflected in an export of \$25 million, representing 80 per cent of 1980 consolidated sales. One out of every six of its 650 employees makes or sells carbide abroad.

ISCAR LTD is jointly owned by the Wertheimer Company Ltd and the Discount Bank Investment Corporation Ltd of Tel Aviv. The continuous growth of the carbide operation provided impetus for the setting up of a group of affiliates who make metal products like blades for jet engines and turbines, dental

tools and equipment, and miniature carbide and ceramic parts. Were the sales of the affiliates combined with those of ISCAR, its position on the Dun & Bradstreet list of the 100 largest Israeli industries would rise from No. 53 to No. 30, based on a 1980 turnover of \$50 million.

State-of-the-Art

Carbide cutting tools, essential to industry, are made of tungsten and titanium carbide, the hardest metal known to man. With this basic material ISCAR has developed for the metal- and wood-working industries a wide range of tool systems, some of which are special ISCAR innovations

and, in effect, serve as ISCAR's business card to industry.

ISCAR's secure place in the world of high technology results from steady substantial support to in-house research and development. The R & D effort goes on in close cooperation with the major academic and research centers in Israel. Going one step further, ISCAR sells production know-how to carbide manufacturers the world over.

A Quick Market Response

From the beginning ISCAR's strategy of flexibility and a quick market response has motivated the company to establish manufacturing units abroad, in addition to the home plant in Nahariya. These facilities in the United States, Europe and South Africa bring ISCAR close to its customers. This effort is reinforced by marketing subsidiaries in four countries and agents in another fifteen, as well as steady participation in trade shows worldwide.

Going Automatic

Production capacity has grown substantially with the acquisition of electronically controlled equipment such as CAD/CAM hardware for computer aided tool design and automatic NC/CNC production machinery. Computerized data storage and retrieval regulate incoming order, production and inventory balances.

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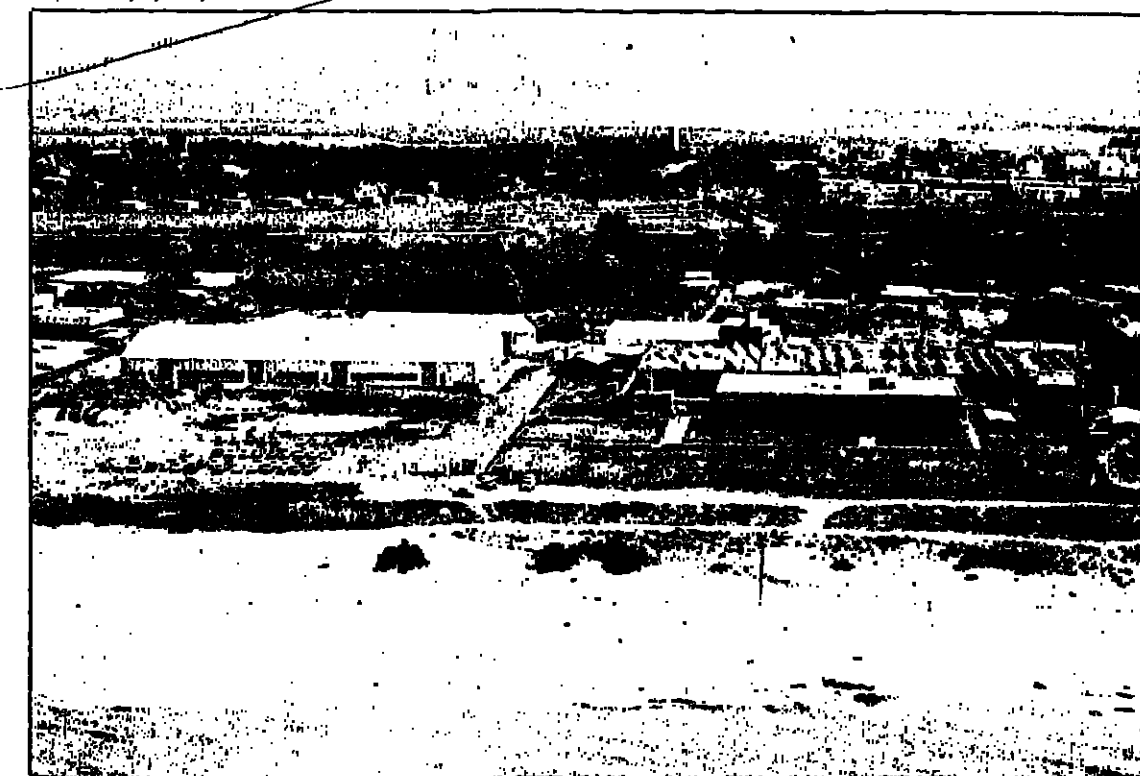
The Human Factor

With technical competence as a base, ISCAR builds and is built through the people who make it work. They come from countries with differing languages, cultures and work habits. Yet ISCAR has managed, mainly by a policy of decentralization and individual employee motivation, to create a lively, disciplined and cooperative staff. The creation of this particular environment congenial to nurturing talent has been a constant high priority.

A Model Plant at Tefen

In recent years ISCAR has experienced a continuous accelerated expansion. It projects sales of \$50 million for 1981, growing to \$100 million by 1985. Gradually, as the home plant premises are outgrown, ISCAR will relocate in the new industrial zone at Tefen, a short drive from Nahariya. A model plant set in a model landscape is being designed to express the vision of Stel Wertheimer, founder and Managing Director, that the best workplace is one which, like a good home, provides everything needed to develop creativity and stimulate growth.

The Nahariya plant, hub of ISCAR worldwide



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THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

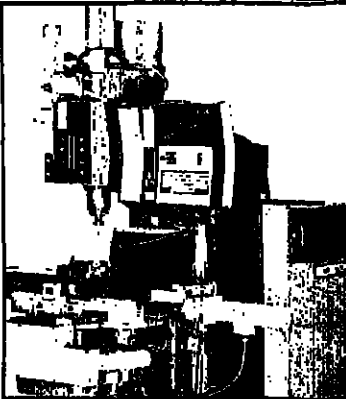
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SOME 30 YEARS AGO, Israel pioneered the use of solar collectors for heating water on a commercial scale. For a developing nation with few natural resources, harnessing the sun's rays was a must. Today, Israel is one of the largest consumers of solar energy in the world, with about half a million Israeli households heating their water from the sun.

Industrial and academic research and development programmes here continue to focus on this plentiful, non-polluting, freely available alternative source. And some of the latest, most sophisticated achievements in this field were exhibited at Israttech '81.

Electra (Israel) Ltd., one of the leading producers of central solar engineering systems, has developed a new selective coating for solar collecting surfaces. Known as Elcoat, it considerably reduces both initial manufacturing costs and operating expenses, while providing a collecting surface high in energy absorption and low in the emission of thermal radiation.

Conventional selective coatings

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SUN POWER

By LOU BLATTNER

are applied to the absorbing surface in the form of double-layered coatings. These are applied by electro-mechanical processes, and both the coatings and manufacturing techniques are expensive.

Elcoat, on the other hand, uses tin plate as the base metal. It is produced by a simple technique for removing a free tin layer from a conventional tin plate, which can then be formed into the desired shape by standard production methods.

ANOTHER firm, Koor Metals Ltd. — a division of Israel's giant Histradrut conglomerate, Koor Industries — has come up with a Free Flow Solar Collector. A novel concept in flat plate collector technology, it is designed for operation in closed-circuit systems so as to avoid corrosion, scaling and freezing.

The Free Flow Solar Collector is made from heat-, fire-, chemical- and atmosphere-resistant glass reinforced polyester. It has no toxic vapour emission and is particularly suitable for larger installations. It is now in the industrial production phase, and collectors are available for official tests and demonstrations.

Koor Metals also offers engineering services for the design of each Free Flow system to suit the requirements of individual clients.

ONE OF the most impressive projects at Ormat Turbines, Ltd. — a company which specializes in the design and manufacture of turbines that can provide electrical power from alternative energy sources — has been the construction of the first sizeable solar-electric power station in the world. Established at Ein Bokek on the Dead Sea, the 300-kilowatt all-weather pilot plant generates electricity from solar energy day and night, summer and winter.

The Ein Bokek plant is based on a solar energy pond and uses water from the Dead Sea and the Ormat Organic Rankine Cycle Turbine. Work is now underway on a 5MW power station. Scheduled for completion in 1983, this will be the first of a series of power stations to be built in the next 10 to 20 years, and will supply 2,000 megawatts.

The firm offers a variety of innovative systems, including the Ormat Energy Converter (OEC) — which is a reliable and cost-effective solution for prime power requirements in remote, unattended locations — over 3,000 units of which are currently in operation in 40 countries. It is also exhibiting at Israttech '81 the Waste Heat Ormat Energy Converter, which permits the generation of electricity from low temperature waste heat sources not normally used in industrial plants.

IN ADDITION to achievements in the field of solar energy, Israttech '81 also included displays of energy conservation devices. Ever-spiralling fuel costs make the continued search for these products essential.

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Metulla inches into the '80s

SARAH AVIDAN's house on the main street of Metulla is still pretty much as it was when it was built 85 years ago.

The house has no number; there is no need for numbers on Metulla's main street. Just ask for the Avidan house, and if Sarah is in a receptive mood she'll let you look around at the old-fashioned furniture, the two big Russian samovars which still keep the tea warm on festive occasions, and the brass mortar and pestle from before the days of the mixer and food processor. The spinning wheel is still in working order, and the French dolls, made several republics ago, are still in one piece for her granddaughter to play with.

The stone structure stands as steady as it did more than eight decades ago, when Rumanian and Russian pioneers settled at the tip of the Upper Galilee "finger." The original floor tiles are spotlessly clean, if cracked here and there. The kerosene heating stove is new, but the old oil lamp has been adapted for electricity.

Stepping out of a rear door into the yard, the visitor is back in the 19th century. The horse-drawn ploughs and farming implements are gone, collected for a Metulla museum, but there is still a worn-out iron shoe; the horse that wore it is long dead. Flanking the yard are the old stable and cowshed, now used for storage (a left-over bale of straw still gathers dust a decade after it was cut), and as a workshop.

Like the house it has a certain allure and she would like to renovate it.

Metulla's situation is much like Sarah Avidan's. The young chairman of the local council, elected three years ago on the Liberal (Likud) ticket, has ambitions for the veteran northern settlement. Yossi Goldberg wants to increase the population from its present 1,000 to 2,000 or 2,500, introduce science-based industries, and expand tourist facilities. All this done, he hopes to generate enough taxes to provide the first-class municipal services that would be commensurate with the natural quality of life, unpolluted air, bracing climate and scenery that Metulla already enjoys.

Goldberg insists that he wants to preserve the "agricultural character" of Metulla — "one third farmers, one third service personnel and the rest in tourism and industry." But some of the old-timers fear he is embarking on an adventurous road whose direction he may be unable to control. "There's not enough land for more farmers to maintain the balance; if you want to be a professional you might as well live in Tel Aviv."

Younger residents disagree, and are openly critical of the old-timers' conservatism. Still, they admit that change may destroy some of the graceful old ways.

GOLDBERG, a big man of 39, is the grandson of one of the original Metulla settlers. Born and bred a farmer, he is part owner of a 150-dunam (about 40 acres) apple orchard.

His platform called for the development of education and culture in the town, preservation and reconstruction of the old buildings on the main street, and the development of tourism.

The 19th century idyll of Israel's northernmost village is making way for unavoidable change. The Post's YA'ACOV FRIEDLER describes how Metulla, at the 'Good Fence' with Lebanon, is facing up to a new era.



(Photo: Judith Passow)

In education, "we're on the right track," says Goldberg. All primary schooling is now in the village, even though the original Metulla schoolhouse has been rebuilt as a community centre, including a 400-seat cinema and a stage for small theatrical productions.

THE FIRST steps have already been taken in preserving the main street, where cows and horses used to pass twice a day. The livestock has disappeared completely since the farmers put all their eggs into the apple and deciduous-fruit basket that is Metulla's pride. A new by-law now makes it mandatory to build on the main street in the old style — in stone and with tiled roofs, and the first shopping centre is on the way.

For tourism, Goldberg wants an entrepreneur to put up a big modern hotel that he hopes would propel the existing four hotels and small guest-houses, which can now accommodate about 400 guests, into the future the town deserves.

The "Good Fence" to Lebanon, located at the town's edge, has been a big tourism boost, attracting 400,000 visitors during the past year, and providing a livelihood for half a dozen souvenir-sellers and spin-off for the hotel trade. UNIFIL personnel might have provided the basis for Metulla night-life, but "we have deliberately kept clear of that, because we don't want the seamy character that inevitably develops around bars and night life," Goldberg said. "Nor do we want to

bank on what must surely be a passing phenomenon."

That does not mean that UNIFIL men are not welcome in Metulla; on the contrary, they have the run of the pool at the Arazim Hotel and can be seen sipping beer along the main street. But for less sedate entertainment they must head south.

The "Good Fence" also brings about 1,000 South Lebanese into Metulla daily. Some work in the hotels, the modern apple sorting and packing plant, and local households and farms. But most merely pass through on their way to jobs in other Galilee areas.

Though Metulla seems idyllic to the casual weekend visitor, there are problems, and the mayor makes no secret of them. Location on the Lebanese border, and the presence nearby of Major Sa'ad Haddad, commander of the Christian Lebanese forces, coupled with occasional terrorist shelling, have all given Metulla more publicity than many a major metropolis.

But Goldberg wants to play down security problems. "We don't want to appear pitiful. We like it since reports of 'shells on Metulla' have been changed to 'shells in the Galilee' Panhandle which leaves us out. In fact, not a single tourist, Israeli or foreign has ever been hurt by enemy action here." But he concedes that shelling has driven some visitors away. Although playing down the security motif reduces his clout in getting govern-

ment aid, he prefers it that way in the long run.

ANOTHER palpable problem is the 40 local families on welfare. The majority are from families that settled here a generation or more ago in their own neighbourhood, separated from old Metulla, and still referred to as "new immigrants." Landless, they work either for the farmers or their wives, in municipal jobs, or in industry outside the village. While some of their children have "inter-married" with the "landed gentry" of old Metulla, they are the town's "ethnics" although they, too, originate for the most part from Rumania and Russia.

A new wave of settlers may bridge the gap between the two groups, Pinhas Koren, the 41-year-old director of the new cultural, youth and sports centre, believes. He said these settlers are young professionals like himself from the south of the country who moved to Metulla for its quality of life after obtaining suitable jobs in the vicinity and going through a careful selection process. Committed to neither the old or "new immigrant" population, "we feel we have a mission to become the connecting link between them," Koren holds.

When he and his family arrived in Metulla, they found that it had "the mentality of an Arab village," with little concern for progress and, if anything, a desire to leave things just as they had been for their fathers before them. When he

opened the centre in June, causing a minor revolution in the village's social life, he found the revolution restricted to a handful of youngsters. "People in Metulla were simply not geared to going out in the evening."

It was during the terrorist shelling of July 14 to 24, when the summer camp children in the centre had to spend their time in its shelter, that the idea of a community social centre took root. Now the centre is a going concern, but he doubts whether it would have got on its feet so quickly in the slow-motion village but for the Katyushas.

Bialik Belski, the owner of the local Arazim Hotel, said he fears that the plan to more than double Metulla's population by "importing" young professionals contains the seed of future trouble. They will have their jobs, a precondition for their settlement, but their children will attend school along with the farmers' children "and their interests will not be in apples. They'll have no chance to get a farm of their own because the old-timers want all the land for their own descendants, in perpetuity, and will never agree to share it with the newcomers. You have no idea of the snobbishness of the old-timers, the jealousies, the gossip and the hatreds that seethe below the surface. The old-timers are stuffed with money and the richer they get the less they want to share it."

BELSKI, who also owns an orchard, dismisses the old-timers' hope of recovering the 4,000 dunams of land they owned in the Ayun Valley, just across the border in Lebanon. "We received Lebanese-owned land in the Hula Valley in the northeastern Galilee in exchange and the sooner we forget the Ayun land the better," Belski holds.

Not so Sarah Avidan. "My husband died of a broken heart for our land in Ayun," she believes. Ephraim Avidan, who died 12 years ago, was the son of Russian "Sobolnik" Christian farmers, the Grodnianski, who immigrated to this country after they had converted to Judaism at the end of last century and were invited to move to Metulla from Yesud Hama'ala in 1900.

The invitation came from the local agent of Baron Rothschild's Palestine Jewish Colonization Association (PICA), and the settlers were to set an example to the new settlers who, unlike themselves, had never farmed before. Sarah Avidan, who lived in Jerusalem, came to Metulla 43 years ago to take care of the village kindergarten, and married Ephraim. Of her four children, one son and daughter live in Metulla carrying on the farming tradition, another is an Air Force pilot who intends to return when he completes his service, while her youngest daughter is studying graphics at the Haifa Technion, and also wants to return.

AFTER SHE retired, 19 years ago, Sarah studied librarianship at Haifa University and Tel Hai College, and besides tending the new cultural centre library of 10,000 volumes, she is also putting together a Metulla archive of documents, photos and press cuttings. The reconstructed old building that houses the centre was also the home of the village's first kindergarten, so Sarah Avidan is back where she started. One has the feeling her story is typical of Metulla.

AN ISRAELI arrives in the U.S. on a United Jewish Appeal trip. He addresses a fund-raising dinner in a particular community that raises a million dollars. On his return home, he will cheerfully report that he has succeeded in raising that sum for the state.

In practice, however, only \$300,000 of that million, at best, will reach Israel.

A recent internal UJA publication describes a "current national trend recording a steady reduction in UJA allocation during the last five years." Communities around the U.S., it says, "are reaching new heights in fund-raising, but they are keeping more of the money for local agencies and giving less to help Jews abroad." This trend is linked to increasing criticism by many contributors of the way their money is spent in Israel and to threats to curb contributions.

According to UJA statistics, community campaigns in 1975 raised — in round figures — \$489,995,000. Of this sum, the UJA, which channels the largest percentage of its funds to the Jewish Agency and through the Agency to immigration and absorption services in Israel, was allocated \$317,327,000, or 64.8 per cent of every dollar raised. In 1976, the communities raised a total of \$451,655,000, of which the UJA was allocated \$277,762,000, or 61.5 per cent of every campaign dollar.

By 1979, of a total of \$482,467,000, the UJA received \$265,524,000, or 55 per cent of every dollar, and by 1980 the proportion had come down to just under 50 per cent.

Thus in the past five years, the proportion of campaign money allocated to Israel declined by almost 15 per cent.

THERE SEEMS to be a considerable misconception among Israelis about American-Jewish fund-raising. They tend to assume that the fund-raising system in the U.S. is the same as in other Western countries, where the counterparts of the UJA raise funds in the Jewish communities and channel them direct to Israel.

In fact, the campaigns in the U.S. are conducted by the communities themselves, with the UJA acting purely as a technical instrument providing speakers, information material and professional advice.

Until 1967, (and in some localities even until 1973), the UJA used to conduct separate fund-raising campaigns in the various communities. While individual communities organized campaigns for their local welfare needs, the UJA campaigns were devoted to raising money exclusively for overseas and Israeli needs.

Most of the older German, anti-Zionist sections of a community would identify themselves with the local welfare funds, while the East European Zionists identified themselves with the UJA. Political developments within the communities, coupled with changing attitudes to Israel, led after the Six Day War to the creation of joint campaigns, although the conflict between the welfare funds and the UJA over the allocations persisted. The last division between the two groups, in New York, was erased by the Yom Kippur War.

TODAY, the allocation process is less an ideological struggle between Zionists and non-Zionists than a tough political bargaining-among various power centres in the Jewish community on the one hand, and between the latter and the Israeli

The politics of philanthropy

"I would prefer to see more of the Jewish money which we raise in the U.S. every year spent here at home," says one of the younger American-Jewish leaders. But an investigation by The Post's New York correspondent LEON HADAR shows that the proportion of American Jewish philanthropy being allocated to Israel is already significantly decreasing.



Ernest Michel



Max Fisher



Irving Bernstein



Irving Kessler

leadership on the other. It is thus the outcome of the bargaining in the U.S. that determines what percentage of the funds will be allocated to the UJA — that is to say, to Israel — and what will be used for community needs.

On one side of the political bargaining table one finds the 210 communities, most of which are organized in local federations headed by laymen, the *gavrim*, the prestigious leaders of the community, but which are really run by paid professional activists. Then comes the Big Sixteen, the "political kitchen" where representatives of the 16 largest communities in the country decide, behind the scenes, general policy guidelines for the allocation of funds. Finally, at the top, the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF), an umbrella organization headed by a well-known national leader, recommends those policy guidelines to the communities, and they are then discussed openly at annual conventions.

On the other side of the bargaining table is the UJA and its lay and professional staff, at both national and local level.

Speaking of the relationship between the CJF and the UJA, Irving Bernstein, executive vice-president of the latter, says: "The

average Jewish contributor doesn't always distinguish between the two organizational structures." He notes that some of the local federations use the term "United Jewish" in their title, and when they join in a fund-raising campaign no one notices the difference between them and the UJA.

A high-ranking Jewish Agency official agrees with Bernstein's view. "The local federation uses UJA propaganda material and speakers who make the issue of Israel their focal point, and the average contributor believes that most of his money goes to Israel, which is not the case." He adds that many contributors now note "To the UJA" or "To Israel" on their cheques, to prevent the money being channelled to the Federation.

SOME American-Jewish leaders, "Zionist" and "non-Zionist," hold high positions in two or more of the organizations — UJA, the Jewish Agency, the CJF and its local constituents. Max Fisher is perhaps the best-known example. This may be another reason why the public, both in the U.S. and in Israel — and, perhaps, the leaders themselves — finds it difficult to distinguish between the various goals and purposes of these organizations.

Thus, a recently completed study

of the "purpose, function, programs and organization" of the CJF found that there were those who talked of the eventual incorporation of the UJA into the CJF, although the latter stressed, at the 1979 convention, that "It is not the intention to make the UJA a subservient organization of the CJF... It was never intended that the CJF usurp or take over the responsibilities of the UJA."

An agreement between the two organizations provides for CJF representatives to serve on the board of the UJA and on its key committees. It specifies that the UJA will present its budget "to an appropriate group of Federation leaders for review and advice." In reciprocation, the UJA campaign president serves on the CJF board.

A statement published by that board in March 1979 noted: "The CJF recognizes the primacy and central position that the UJA carries in the annual national campaign... and the enormous contribution the UJA has made in strengthening American-Jewish communities while carrying great responsibilities for overseas needs."

In the eyes of many veteran observers, this marked a kind of final "peace agreement" between the two bodies. Just recently, in its guidelines to local communities, the CJF recommended, according to Bernstein, that "Israel should not suffer" in the allocation of campaign funds as a result of the latest federal cutbacks in social and educational programmes. They were advised to find other ways of filling the new holes in their budgets.

SOME observers, especially members of "Zionist" organizations worry that a Jewish leader who has spent many years as head of his community tends to identify with the locally-oriented interests of American Jewry and will fail to represent the Israeli-oriented interest of the UJA in the fund-allocation process. But Irving Kessler, executive vice-chairman of the United Israel Appeal and an associate member of the Jewish Agency executive who served for several years as head of the local federation in Hartford, does not agree.

"The American-Jewish leader who has had experience in the whole range of Jewish and Zionist activity can find the right balance between the needs of his local community, the entire American-Jewish community, overseas communities and Israel," he says. "Most of these leaders regard Israel as the centre of the American-Jewish community."

According to Kessler, some of the local leaders also encourage their communities to allocate part of the funds they raise to Israeli institutions such as universities and hospitals, and to help such institutions to run fund-raising campaigns of their own.

Most of the Jewish Agency officials interviewed for this article agree with Kessler's observation that the lay leaders, especially those who occupy positions at national level in the CJF, are committed to Israel needs and encourage their communities to follow their path. They point out, however, that the bargaining process on fund allocation reflects the relatively strong influence of the professionals in the communities, who tend to be the least Israeli-oriented of all those involved.

"The closer you get to the bottom of the pyramid of Jewish power in America, to the professionals who run the day-to-day affairs of the community," argues an Agency of-

ficial, "the more you meet individuals and groups who tend to care more about their vested interests, which they identify with the organizational interests of the community, and less about the needs of the entire American-Jewish community and of Israel."

The higher the position a lay leader occupies in the Big Sixteen club, in the CJF, in other national organizations, runs the argument, the more he tends to emphasize the needs of Israel. He listens to the requests coming from the Israeli leaders, for he is in closer touch with them than is the local professional.

The latter is naturally interested in expanding his organization and his budget. As the "gatekeeper" of the local federation, he controls information, has an influence on daily activities, and thus, in effect, has more power than the elected leader, who is more involved with his private business or profession.

IN A RECENT analysis of the matter, the UJA examined the process in a mythical community called Afula, Ill., demonstrating how out of the \$1 million raised in its campaign, only half would end up in UJA hands. Agency officials regard this estimate as "too optimistic."

They say that after deductions for the Joint Distribution Committee and other bodies, not connected with Israel such as HIAS, and after covering staff and other expenses, possibly even less than a third of the total would be channelled to Israeli needs.

But Ernest Michel, executive director of the New York UJA-Federation operation (which allocates about 75 per cent of the money collected annually to the UJA), warns Israelis not to regard the professionals who try to channel more funds to their local community needs as the "bad guys" in the fund-raising story.

Inflation and the Reagan administration's cutbacks in social and educational programmes, shift more responsibilities in those areas to local communities, explains Michel. "This confronts the Jewish communities, especially the poor ones, with enormous problems," he says.

This is underscored by Irving Bernstein, who points out that some small communities in the northeastern states are in a process of decay. Young singles and couples are leaving; there is no new wave of Jewish immigration; elderly people lack appropriate help; and the Jewish education system is collapsing.

"It's not surprising that the communities see a need to take care of their immediate problems," says Bernstein. Our job in the UJA is to secure that the right balance of allocation will nevertheless not change."

At the same time, new communities being established in the southern Sun Belt states also need to channel more funds to building a new educational infrastructure. Nevertheless, Bernstein notes that some of the prosperous new communities have been increasing their UJA allocation. For example, the Houston community allocated 75 per cent to the UJA last year, he points out.

Another recent problem has been the waves of Soviet-Jewish immigration to American communities, which have made it necessary for them to cut their UJA allocation of funds which, ironically, were meant to be used to absorb Soviet emigrants in Israel.

(Continued on next page)

THE CURRENT storm over attempts to rescind the ban on public performances in Israel of Richard Wagner's music raises a fundamental question that has been somewhat obscured in the polemics on both sides: can one separate the work of a great artist from his views, his convictions and his personal ideology?

In the case of Richard Wagner, the issue is peculiarly acute, because of the outraged feelings of Holocaust survivors over Israel's national orchestra playing the music of a man who undeniably came to symbolize the esthetic ideals of the Third Reich. No one in Israel or outside should be surprised that a generation that went through the trauma of the Holocaust cannot divorce itself from its nightmare recollections of that era and refuses to consider the question of Wagner from some Archimedean standpoint of artistic merit. From the perspective of the Jewish catastrophe in Europe, it is surely irrelevant, if not "hypocritical" to claim that the quality of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will suffer from omitting Wagner from its repertoire.

But the issue transcends the Holocaust itself — and I write as one who was born after — raising deeper questions as to where we stand in relation to a cultural synthesis, epitomized by Wagner, that had such disastrous consequences not only for Jews and Germans, but for mankind as a whole.

Richard Wagner was not merely a great composer who happened to be an anti-Semite, but the poet-priest of a new esthetic religion, which exercised a mesmeric influence on his contemporaries and on those who came after. Had this extraordinary influence been confined to his artistic theories and innovative musical techniques, to his search for a lost community of feeling and to his critique of modern civilization, the case of Richard Wagner would never have aroused the controversy that has plagued his creations from the outset.

Mythos and music

One cannot neutralize the subtle poison in Wagner's work by pretending that the music has no connections with the personality, the ideology and the purposes of its author, writes ROBERT WISTRICH.

Wagner was, however, an ideologue whose doctrines of race and cultural regeneration were embedded in his music-dramas, who consciously saw himself as the Redeemer of a decadent world, which had been corrupted by Jewry and by alien influences that had infiltrated the German musical tradition. In calling, as early as 1850, for a "war of liberation" against the yoke of Judaism in music, he planted the seed of the *völkisch* (racial) mythology that poisoned succeeding generations of Germans, paving the way for the Holocaust to come.

WAGNER'S HYSTERICAL attacks on the allegedly rootless, sterile and parasitic essence of all Jewish contributions to artistic endeavour were doubtless the expression of his own psychopathology, but their consequences were incalculable, given the extraordinary hegemony he exercised over German culture in the 19th century.

When Wagner branded Judaism as "the evil conscience of our modern civilization" and Jewry as "the plastic demon of the decline of mankind," he legitimized those lethal hatreds which 50 years after his death were to destroy that European culture whose redeeming prophet he claimed to be. The nihilistic turmoil and intoxication behind the Wagnerian cult and its implications were well understood by those like Friedrich Nietzsche and Thomas Mann, who had once been under its spell and had the

lucidity to foresee where it would lead. Already a century ago, Nietzsche denounced the corrupting influence of Wagnerianism with its cult of the *Folk*, its appeal to unrestrained emotion and blind instinct, to German nationalism and manifest destiny, in terms that repay reading today.

It was surely no accident that the young Adolf Hitler internalized so totally the image of those radiant Germanic Heroes of the Future who emanated from the Wagnerian opera; he cast himself in the role of the Barbarossa-Siegfried figure who would rescue the German race from ruin, release its natural, healthy instincts and restore German greatness. "At every stage of my life I come back to Wagner," said Hitler, and he proved his point by turning the Bayreuth Festival into the cultural shrine of the Third Reich.

Only a few years ago Wagner's daughter-in-law, the formidable Winifred Wagner, a fervent Nazi and unrepentant admirer of Hitler, confirmed — if further confirmation were needed — just how central the Wagnerian mythos was to the cultural life of Nazi Germany. It is not simply that Hitler intensely admired Wagner's music or that *Haus Wahnfried*, the composer's home, was his favourite retreat from the affairs of state or that Nazi *Musikpolitik* elevated Wagner to the pedestal of supreme artistic genius; the affinities were much deeper, for Nazism drew generously on the Wagnerian world-view, on a cultural-political synthesis in which

racism, anti-Semitism, hatred of liberal democracy and the ideal of a *Volkgemeinschaft* (a classless popular community) were inextricably intertwined.

Within this organic world-view, the authority and charisma of Richard Wagner were invoked to drive the Jews out of German art and music, along with all the other "disintegrating" and "modernist" aspects of Weimar culture. Wagner was celebrated not only as the ideal musician, but also as an incomparable spiritual and political leader, as the ultimate Germanic culture-hero by the official representatives of the state.

AS IN all totalitarian regimes, the manipulation of Wagner's legacy did not occur without some falsification and distortion of his artistic aims. The point, however, remains that Wagner's ritualistic music-dramas, his esthetic doctrines and his political ideas — not least his stigmatization of the Jews as an alien force of darkness in a radiant Germanic world — peculiarly lent themselves to Nazi myth-making.

The epic heroes and villains of his operas corresponded almost exactly to the requirements of the Nazi model of *Über- und Untermenschen* (supermen and submen), and precisely for this reason the complicity of his art with the goals of the regime ran so deep. The suspension of all critical judgement, the anesthetizing of reason, the unbridled passion, the emphasis on ritualistic participation of the mas-

ses in the communal spectacle were as if tailor-made for the purposes of the Nazi *völkisch* state.

Even the god-like figure of the *Fuehrer* himself, combining in his public persona the attributes of warrior-hero, messianic redeemer and high-priest of an esthetic cult, were unmistakably derived from the Wagnerian arsenal. In an era of declining religious faith, the rulers of the Third Reich knew what they were doing when they elevated Wagner to the status of poet-priest of their secular religion.

AGAINST THIS background one must see the dangerous superficiality of attempts to dissociate Wagner's music from its wider ideological and political implications. One cannot so easily dilute and neutralize the subtle poison in this artistic creation by pretending that the music has no connections with the personality, the ideology and the purposes of its author. Nor can one ignore the historical tradition out of which it arose and the catastrophic consequences that resulted from the implementation of the Wagnerian mythos.

The ban on public performances of Wagner in Israel should not therefore be seen as a political expedient or solely as a response to the emotional trauma of Holocaust survivors, however much one must respect their feelings, and least of all as an infringement on the democratic rights of music-lovers. It is ultimately a matter of principle, and in its own way not simply a negation, but an affirmation of the human and ethical values represented by Judaism and the Jewish people throughout history, which Richard Wagner had condemned to extinction.

The author is a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Hebrew University in modern European and Jewish history. His forthcoming book *Who's Who in Nazi Germany* will be published in the spring.

The first farmer

TORA AND FLORA
L.I. Rabinowitz

Portion of the Week: *Chayye Sarah*, Genesis 23.1-25.18. The verse discussed is 24.63.

ABRAHAM was essentially a nomad. In addition to his wandering by Divine command from his birthplace to the land promised to his descendants as their everlasting inheritance, he is mentioned time and again as wandering with his flocks and herds from place to place within the land. The only mention of acquisition of land by him is that of the Cave of Machpela in Hebron as a burial place (Gen.23).

The same applies to his son Isaac: at the beginning (see the whole of chapter 26), but in next week's portion we read what appears to be the first mention of him turning to be a settled life of a farmer tilling his land. "And Isaac sowed in the land in that year, and he found in that year a hundred measures and the Lord blessed him" (26.12).

According to some medieval commentators, however, the first mention of this decisive change occurs earlier, in this week's portion. In the dramatic story of Isaac's first

encounter with Rebecca, chosen for him by Eliezer, the servant of Abraham, we read, "And Isaac went out *lusuach* in the field towards evening, and he lifted up his eyes and saw, behold, camels were approaching."

All the ancient rabbinic commentators, the Talmud, the Midrash, both Targums, translate the word *lusuach* as meaning "to meditate." On that basis, since it was "towards evening," they make Isaac the initiator of the afternoon prayer (*Mincha*), as from other verses they derive the fact that his father Abraham instituted the morning prayer (*Shaharit*) and his son Jacob, the evening prayer (*Ma'ariv*).

Two medieval commentators, however, and, as it happens, the two most rational of them, Abraham Ibn Ezra and Samuel ben Meir (the Rashbam), the grandson of Rashi, give a different interpretation of this word, one that brings it within the sphere of flora.

They regard it as connected with the word "*siach*," which means, in addition to "speech," also "a shrub." Ibn Ezra briefly comments that the word means "to walk among the bushes." The Rashbam expands the thought and comments "that is, to plant trees and to oversee the work of his labourers in the field." Thus does Isaac, according to this, emerge as the first of the patriarchs to indulge in agricultural pursuits.

Export total hit by drop in sale of diamonds

Post Economics Reporter
Israel's exports in the first 10 months of this year have dropped to \$4,140m., from \$4,300m., in the same period of 1980, according to estimates published last week by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Most of the decline was the result of the fall in diamond exports, which shrank by 42 per cent, while other industrial exports still rose by 5 per cent. Agricultural exports rose even more — by 8.5 per cent.

From June until September, the CBS says, exports showed a rising trend, but the decline in October put them back to their level at the beginning of the year.

The decline in exports during the period January-October partly reflects the fall in the value of the European currencies against the U.S. dollar, in which Israel's foreign trade is measured. The fall in exports, as measured in dollars, therefore does not indicate that there has been a shrinkage in the physical volume.

Meanwhile, exports of toys and games will this year come to \$15m. — a 30 per cent rise over last year.

Gad Soen, the director of the light industries division in the Ministry of Industry and Trade said at the inauguration of the new toy factory Ordu at Kibbutz Malkia, in the Upper Galilee.

The toy and games industry now employs some 700 people, and its 1980 output was about \$150m. Sixty small and medium-size enterprises have gone into exports, and 14 of them have had exports in excess of \$100,000 each last year. Most of the exports go to Germany, Britain, the U.S., The Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The exporters participate in two major international fairs — the Nuremberg Toy Fair and the Didacta Fair for educational aids and games.

Last year the Investment Authority approved investments of \$140m. in this branch. Four of the enterprises of the branch are in kibbutzim, and their exports grow steadily.

The new Ordu plant at Malkia will this year export goods valued at \$0.5m., and plans to export \$1.25m. worth of goods next year.

Interest rates down 10 p.c.

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The commercial banks will lower their interest rates by a nominal 10 per cent, it was announced last week. The move, effective as of December 1, is considered to be a *quid pro quo*, following Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's recent approval for a new commercial bank issues totalling over \$1.5b.

Any capital issue by the commercial banks is subject to Treasury approval, giving the Treasury an important instrument to use in any effort to get the banks to toe the line on measures it wants them to take. Lowering interest rates is now among the most important of such measures.

Aridor believes the high interest rates are a main contributory factor to inflation because they greatly increase the cost of large-scale financing. Bank of Israel sources, however, argue that a drop in interest rates is an invitation to the public to take more loans, and thus increase the amount of free credit.

The volume of credit that will be affected by the lower rates is some 8 per cent of all credit. The nominal reduction will be 10 per cent, a drop from 95 to 85 per cent interest a

year. But, since interest is calculated on a cumulative quarterly basis, the actual reduction will be from 155 per cent to 135 per cent, which will still leave the real rate of interest considerably above the expected rate of inflation.

But, while interest rates on normal credit lines will go down, interest on unapproved overdrafts may even be raised.

Following the decision of the banks to reduce interest rates the president of the Manufacturers Association, Eli Hurvitz, is to appeal to all the group's members "to decrease prices wherever possible." If this could not be done then "at least prices should not be raised."

Sinai building tenders

TEL AVIV (Item). — Two Israeli construction firms have won tenders for the Sinai multi-national force, the joint Israel-Egypt mission announced last week. Istom will put up the base at the Eltam air field, and Trom-Asbest, a base near Ophira.

The two tenders are worth about \$10 million.

More to boost visits by American Jewry

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four fifths of American Jews have never visited Israel and of these, one third are not at all interested in seeing the Jewish State.

This was stated last week at a seminar to encourage Jewish tourism to Israel, sponsored by the Tourism Ministry, with the cooperation of the Jewish Agency and other organizations. The figures, from a recent survey carried out by the minister-together with El Al, show that in the 19 to 29 age group, only 15 per cent of U.S. Jews had visited Israel. This contrasts with the fact that some 36 per cent of this group regularly take their vacation outside of the U.S.

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir said that to encourage more Jewish tourism, there must be a change in the present pattern, whereby tour organizers drag their wards out of their hotels early in the morning and keep them going till late at night. When the visitors leave Israel, Sharir said, they have to go somewhere else to rest.

"We have to sell American Jewry on the idea that Israel is quiet and beautiful, and right for a holiday," he said.

He also pointed out that without tourism there would be no investment and no *aliya*. First, let them come and see that it is a nice country, he said.

At the Red Sea vacation resort of Eilat, Prime Minister Menachem Begin last week took responsibility, together with the ministers of transport and tourism, for the project to build a new airport to replace the present field, which is suitable only for small and medium planes.

Begin was in Eilat to help launch the winter tourist season. An international tender has gone out for construction of a new amusement park in Eilat.

The park will be built on about six acres and will offer water amusements, such as a 100-metre-long slide through tunnels and waterfalls.

Rates of exchange

11.11.81	IS
Currency	14.3171
British sterling	26.8159
U.S. dollar	6.4347
French franc	5.8897
Dutch guilder	8.0152
Swiss franc	2.6003
Swedish krona	2.4349
Norwegian krona	1.9958
Danish krona	3.2815
Canadian dollar	16.2423
Australian dollar	14.9769
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21	13	Leumi	11	11	2.39	11	Alliance "B" (10)	29	10
23	13	Union	11	11	1.72	308	Amer. Int. Paper Mills	21	20
4.10	2.51	Hapoel Reg.	15	15	72	308	Argemont (2) — Textiles Ordinary Reg.	21	20
73	45H	U.O. Bankholding Ordinary (20)	2.24	3.24	40	02H	Ale (C) — Textiles	21	20
		Mitsubishi Reg. (5)	39	39	25H	17	Duke (2) — Cigarettes (10) Reg.	21	24
		MORTGAGE BANKS	38	38	27H	07H	Elec (2.5) Reg. — Transformers	13	12
		General Mortgage Reg. (5)	38	38	57	25H	Elec (5) Elect. Equip.	32	35
78	52	INSURANCE	46	46	61H	13H	Wim and Cabs (2.5) Reg.	14	14
1.75	51	Arzy (10)	54	54	6.56	3.18	Elie	10	12
1.05	47	Hesesh Reg. (10)	54	54	56	39H	Elec (2)	85	96
1.18	35	Sahar Reg. (10)	54	54	1.54	26	Frutcom (100) Electro Chemical	1.71	1.93
		SERVICES	06	06	2.81	85	Polyon Textiles (5)	13	16
		Diesel Fuel Reg.	15	21	28	12	Tad — Plywood (2) Reg.	02	05
1.1H	04	Electric Corp.	15	21	28	12	Teva Pharmaceuticals (10) Reg.	1.08	1.23
		REAL ESTATE AND CITRUS	1.71	1.97	1.4H	59H	Dead Sea Works	1.1	1.4
3.11	1.34	AFRICA-ISRAEL	1.01	1.01	21.78	11.80	INVESTMENT COMPANIES	05	06
11	05	I.L.O.C.	10	11	20H	30H	Leumi	7.43	7.97
52	25H	Meladira Citrus	21	21	2.07	1.38	Discount Registered (5)	46	48
1.32	64H	Property and Building (10)	1.03	1.15	2.47	1.38	Export Investment (10) Reg.	1.73	1.88
85H	28H	Raisco (Preferred) (10)	2.43	2.70	10	03	OZ Investment	15	15

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ONCE IT WAS a house full of laughter, with children scampering underfoot, neighbours popping in, a huge pot always simmering on the stove and a seemingly never-ending load of diapers soaking in a bucket or in the bathtub.

But then, most of the neighbours died or moved away, and the new unfamiliar faces in nearby apartments were not so friendly. The children grew up, married and started families of their own in other districts and towns. There was no longer any need to heat the huge pot, because there were no perpetually hungry youngsters to eat from its contents.

And so Mazal and Moshe were left on their own. With a large brood to raise, Mazal had never worked outside the house. Moshe had been an unskilled labourer until his health gave out. With so many mouths to feed and bodies to clothe, Moshe and Mazal were unable to put aside any money for a rainy day. For them, a simple item like an extra blanket to stave off the cold was a luxury. And today so many things the average wage-earner takes for granted are beyond their means.

Every city, town and village in Israel has people like Mazal and Moshe. They are fortunate because they are ambulatory and capable of taking care of themselves as far as

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

their pensions allow. But there are others in their age group who are housebound by infirmities, and dependent on the good graces of social workers or voluntary organizations for home help, meals-on-wheels, dental care, heating appliances, blankets, security locks on doors and a host of other services.

The Jerusalem Post's "Forsake

When the laughter has gone

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Me Not" drive, which was launched last year as a one-time effort, has developed into a permanent campaign.

And it wasn't just in Israel that people got together to give. We received mail-bags full of letters with foreign post marks from people in big cities and obscure townships, who all wanted to do something to make life easier for the aged.

In Israel itself, the police and the Civil Guard joined the efforts of social workers and organizations working on behalf of the elderly, and ordinary citizens all across the country united into new volunteer groups.

Having sparked off so positive a reaction, we just had to keep going. During the past few days, donations totalling IS\$218.13 have arrived for the "Forsake Me Not" fund, so that it now stands at IS\$4,102.89.

IS\$1,000 Margaret Katzke, Jerusalem, with my heartfelt good wishes for a successful campaign.

IS\$500 Anonymous, Maalot.

IS\$500 Anonymous, Tel Aviv. Walter Fraenkel, Bat Galim.

IS\$50 David and Naomi Radovsky, Jerusalem. Families Wilf, Wiener, Zaididman, Lavie, Laufer, Kemperer, Pick, Shapiro, Haifa.

IS\$200 Bracha Aron; Mirjam Fellheimer; J. and B. Goltz — Jerusalem.

IS\$200 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

IS\$150 A.A.S., Ramat Gan.

IS\$144 Shejia Goldberg, Kfar Saba.

IS\$140 In memory of Sam Rubenstein.

IS\$124 Brigitte Wolfsohn, Tel Ganim.

IS\$120 In memory of our fathers, Boris Lefsky and Harry Berkovich, Rehovot.

IS\$100 Malca Lederman, Tel Aviv.

IS\$80 Rivka Lederman, Tel Aviv. David Freudenthal, Haifa.



This drawing is part of a new series presented to The Jerusalem Post by Malla Carl for use in our fund-raising efforts. She began her series of drawings of the elderly last year, and this year has added her own fine calligraphy spelling out the urgent need to help.

IS\$500 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

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IS\$500 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

Fund in honour of Dr. Sophia Rogolsky, the long-time liaison between the Ministry of Social Affairs and The Jerusalem Post. A woman of great vision, Dr. Rogolsky was a tireless

worker on behalf of former wards of the state, who from the age of 18 were more or less cast out into the world to fend for themselves. Well-cared for during childhood by foster families or institutions, these youngsters suddenly experienced a sense of shock at finding themselves without guardians. Dr. Rogolsky was their guardian angel, finding ways and means of giving them some sort of foundation from which to step into the adult world.

The Jerusalem Post's Toy Fund's 33rd drive is well underway, but it does have a deadline. A large part of our gifts must be out before the first Hanukkah candle is lit. Children with foster parents as well as those in government institutions come first.

Contributions of the last two days came to IS\$4,294.56, bringing the total so far to IS\$1,447.99.

We have already heard from some regular contributors, among them the Anson family of Bergenfield, New Jersey. An expert on antiquities, Manfred Anson, gives lectures on the subject and passes his lecture fees to the Toy Fund. This year, we have received \$236 from Manfred, Judith, Deborah and Joel Anson.

Contributions to "Forsake Me Not", The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund and the Tsolia Fund may be

mailed directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 91000 Jerusalem, Israel. A separate cheque should be sent to each fund, and should be made out for the specific fund(s) intended.

\$236 In memory of our brother and uncle Heinz Ansbacher killed by the Nazis, age 16, long before he could have children of his own — Manfred, Judith, Deborah and Joel Anson, Bergenfield, N.J.

\$151,000 Dagon Batey-Manguroth Le-Israel Ltd., Haifa, Margarete Katzke, Jerusalem with best wishes for another successful drive.

\$50 In the name of Semi Rosenbaum — from his living children and grandchildren in memory of parents Clara Rosenzweig and Benjamin Edelberg — Guillermo S. Edelberg, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

\$500 Anonymous, Tel Aviv.

\$500 David and Naomi Radovsky, Jerusalem.

\$20 To celebrate Benjamin Yaron's Bar Mitzva — Grandma and Grandpa Mitzva — and B. Goltz, Jerusalem.

\$25 Joseph Clark, New York, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Levi, Brookline, MA. In memory of Sophie and Isaac Koopman — Irving and Beatrice Abrams, Bedford, MA.

\$20 This is sent in lieu of sending gifts to or grandchildren this year — Max and Raehle Schwartz, Jerusalem.

\$18 In honour of my grandson, Benjamin's Bar Mitzva — Tova Rosen, Jerusalem.

In honour of our two granddaughters, Alison Ruth and Jessica Eve Yager — Prof. and Mrs. Abraham Bernstein, Southbury, CT.

\$15 In memory of Herbert B. Bernstein, Cincinnati, OH — Mildred A. Glick, Northridge, CA, Judith and Barry Bravman, Flushing, N.Y.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1981

A needed reassessment

WHAT SHOULD Israel's reaction be to the West's turn towards Saudi Arabia — to Washington's military deals with Riyadh and to the nearly simultaneous embrace of the Fahd Plan (even though with varying degrees of warmth) by the U.S. and Western Europe? That is the major foreign policy issue facing the country at this time.

During the past fortnight there have been a number of somewhat vague suggestions made in high places to the effect that Israel might be forced to rethink its entire attitude to the peace process if the West persists in this attitude. In a public address in Jerusalem Sunday night Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir seemed to lend substance to the suggestions, by openly warning that an Israeli reassessment might indeed be called for in view of the West's failure to appreciate this country's concessions for peace — and the West's decided tilt to the Saudi regime....

Mr. Shamir reflected the indignation in Israel against the European attempt to turn participation in the multinational force meant to safeguard the peace treaty with Egypt into a lever to replace the Camp David process with the Saudi prescription for "peace" on Yasser Arafat's terms, as well as indignation against the U.S. for flirting with the Saudi ideas.

Even before withdrawal from Sinai is completed and at a time when an energetic attempt is being made to reach an autonomy agreement with Egypt, the European fates of Camp David are keen to be its gravediggers and the Americans, though signatories, are disquieted not by Europe's intent, but by its intensity.

Yet for Israel indignation cannot substitute for policy. And here the government is faced with two dilemmas. It can and should block opponents of Camp David from joining the multinational force, but it cannot violate the terms of the peace treaty with Egypt, to punish as it were the U.S. or the Europeans.

At best what it can do is brace itself for a more strenuous political onslaught next year after the Sinai withdrawal is complete and some form of autonomy agreement is achieved. But even if there is such an agreement, its terms, given the government's fixed positions, are unlikely to satisfy the Saudis, and their fellow travellers in Europe, nor those in Washington enraptured by the Saudi connection.

Thus, the second dilemma will be how to keep the Camp David process alive in the splendid isolation deriving from the government's understanding of autonomy.

The obvious way out would be to acknowledge that autonomy is indeed a scheme to be intact for five years after which it will be replaced by a negotiated final settlement. In other words, to make autonomy a beginning, not an end. Such a more flexible position would certainly not satisfy Riyadh. It would not appease Lord Carrington. But it would put them in their rightful place — on the sidelines.

For such a position would reinvigorate the Camp David process, make it open-ended, invite negotiation, place the onus on Jordan and the Palestinians, where it belongs, and prevent the U.S. from straying after Saudi potions that Israel cannot digest.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1981

A disturbing deficit

THE NEWS made known last week by the Government Statistician, Dr. Moshe Sironi, that Israel has been suffering a negative migratory balance during the last two years must shake everyone's complacency and give a lot of food for thought.

Immigration dropped from 37,000 in 1979 to 20,000 last year and to not much more than 10,000 this. The excess of residents leaving the country over those returning shot up from a negligible figure in 1979 to 29,000 in 1980, exceeding the number of immigrants. This year the number exiting seems to have dropped by one-third to 20,000, which is still an intimidating figure. The norm prevailing since independence in 1948 is 8,000-12,000 per annum.

What has worsened distinctly is the make-up of the outward drift. During the fifties and sixties those who pulled out were mostly immigrants who had not managed to settle down, because of language difficulties or job difficulties or any number of other reasons.

Today the people making their exit are settled Israelis, Hebrew-speaking, whose family and other links are with this country.

In order to understand why more immigrants do not come, it is necessary to understand why members of the established population choose to go. It is not, for the most part, that they dislike Israel or cannot stand living here any more. Some do make a song and dance about feeling fed up, boxed in or frustrated by bureaucracy — but these are often face-saving formulae to justify their act of desertion.

They go on to countries which seem to offer wider opportunities.

This did not happen before, or not on such a scale; and therein lies a shortcoming for which Israel must take responsibility. During the last forty years the Jewish state has become richer, but less committed. It is remarkable that we have developed an economy which matches European standards. But Israel must supply that something extra not available in other countries: the spirit of dedication which brought the state into existence.

To recoup the lost idealism is a challenge no smaller and perhaps greater, than to redress the balance of payments. That is the way to go if we want to help reverse the present negative migratory trend.

Dry Bones



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1981

Flying off beam

WASHINGTON's attempts to reassure Israel of its undivided commitment to the Camp David accords and Resolution 242 as the only basis for a Middle East peace are still going full blast, but seem to be getting nowhere.

Take the latest statement by President Reagan, at his press conference on Tuesday. Mr. Reagan was not content to suggest that the Fahd Plan was a "hopeful sign," merely on the grounds that it failed to reiterate Saudi Arabia's call for *jihad* against the Jewish State. On the contrary, the president again found it implicit in the plan that Riyadh recognized Israel's right to exist as a nation, and was ready to negotiate with it.

Regrettably this is, for the moment, nothing but wishful thinking. The recognition of the right of all Middle East states to live in peace, which is included in the Fahd Plan, would automatically extend to Israel in any American, but not Saudi, reading of the document: the Saudi leaders have yet to acknowledge Israel's legitimacy as a state. And of negotiations there is in the eight-point dictat not a word.

True, Mr. Reagan also repeated his belief that the "most realistic approach" to a peace settlement would be through the Camp David accords and Resolution 242. But he did little to allay Israeli fears that the U.S. is willing to see the Fahd Plan superimposed on Camp David.

But then the question arises again: how should Israel respond to this American turn towards the Saudis?

Foreign Minister Shamir, and after him Premier Begin, have both reacted by serving notice that Israel has already yielded more than enough for the sake of peace and would resist pressure for any further concessions. This, however, is a self-defeating prescription for political deadlock which could play into the hands of those who insist that this country must not only make its share of necessary concessions, but virtually all of them.

With an arsenal that consists of much besides words at his disposal, Defence Minister Sharon has come up with a different retort. The start of Saudi Arabia's massive rearmament by the U.S., and perhaps America's lessened devotion to Camp David, have made Saudi Arabia into a confrontation state that deserves to be treated as such.

The apparent conclusion from this premise was the reconnaissance flight by Israeli military aircraft over northern Saudi Arabia territory last Monday.

It was not the first such overflight by Israeli warplanes. Surveillance missions over Saudi Arabia have been conducted, without fanfare and as a matter of practical necessity, for many years.

Where this week's overflight appears to have differed was in its demonstrative character: it seemed to represent an outspoken political act. The aircraft were out not so much to discover, as to be themselves discovered. (The military argument that the Saudis are beginning to be massively rearmed by the U.S., was mainly decorative.)

The act plainly annoyed the Americans, as it was no doubt meant to. But otherwise the usefulness of such aerial ostentation may be doubted. It will provide ammunition for those still arguing that Saudi Arabia needs AWACS planes for its protection. And when it is further contended (by highly placed "sources") that such overflights constitute "a basic right of self-defence," the embellishment only invites heated rejection abroad — and the reminder that, at best, any such right would have to be reciprocal.

Israel now needs real leverage against Saudi Arabia, and it has none. As the AWACS controversy has shown, its influence in the U.S. is considerably less than its labled lobby would seem to warrant. But the counter-pressures so far devised by the government tend to have the effect of a boomerang.

WED, NOVEMBER 11, 1981

West Bank dilemma

THE STRIKE held in the West Bank and East Jerusalem yesterday, though rather less general than its authors intended, was one more proof that it is not enough to announce a policy of liberalization in the territories, and to court "moderate" Palestinian opinion, in order to break the PLO's hold over the local population. Some more resolute action is necessary for the purpose.

What this action could be, is an open question. There are those who believe that the recent violent turn in Judea and Samaria is a direct consequence of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's over-liberal policies, manifested in such measures as the removal of the more offensive roadblocks in areas of Arab residence, and the permission to return to his hometown of Ramallah granted to ex-mayor Nadim Zarou. On this view, what is needed is a return to the military government's no-nonsense strong-arm strategy against PLO law-breakers.

The actual execution of Mr. Sharon's liberalization is, however, itself in some dispute, and there are those who contend that while the defence minister significantly raised the level of West Bankers' expectations, his performance has been rather disappointing.

Not long after it was announced that collective punishment would no longer be applied, collective punishment was again resorted to — by way of the blowing up and sealing of houses — in punishment for the attack on Hebron yeshiva student David Kopulsky. And last week, in retaliation for the student riots that followed at Bir Zeit University, the military government closed the entire campus down.

The argument, a familiar one, is that force is the only language the PLO understands, and there is more than a pinch of truth to it.

Unfortunately the PLO's influence in the West Bank cannot be attributed solely to its terrorist character and intimidatory techniques. The majority of politically-minded West Bankers at present either recognize the PLO as their representative or at least accept its lead without a demurrer. Anti-PLO measures thus tend to make the organization more, not less, popular....

This leaves the government with little room for maneuver. It is just not possible to smash the PLO by liberal means, nor is it possible to wear enough West Bankers away from the PLO and into support of the autonomy by tentative half-measures of liberalization. From this dilemma there is arguably no escape so long as Israel exercises direct or even indirect control over the daily destinies of over a million Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

In the final analysis, it all goes back to one overwhelming fact: Israel's hold over the territories it was compelled to occupy in 1967, however essential it may be thought for the country's peace and security, is itself a source of instability and insecurity.

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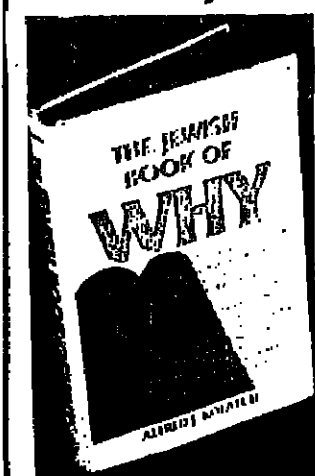
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READERS' LETTERS

CALL FOR AN ISRAELI PEACE OFFENSIVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — While we are mourning the tragic death of President Sadat, and as a tribute to his memory, as well as for the sake of our children and grandchildren, our government should launch a bold and imaginative peace initiative.

The Government of Israel should submit the following memorandum to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and to the representatives of the PLO through the good offices of the UN Secretary-General.

The Government of Israel expresses its readiness to accept the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, on condition of a reciprocal PLO declaration that it recognizes the legitimacy of the State of Israel.

Israel is prepared to withdraw to the pre-June 1967 borders, with minor adjustments.

Israel agrees to the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Peace treaties will be concluded, and peaceful neighbourly relations established, between Israel and Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Palestinian state.

Jerusalem will have a joint administration. West Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel, and East Jerusalem may become the

capital of the Palestinian state. Jews may live in East Jerusalem under Palestinian sovereignty, and Arabs in West Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty.

Arab refugees from within Israel's "green line" will be offered adequate compensation for their properties, within the framework of a simultaneous settlement of the claims by the Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

After agreeing on the above principles, details of the plan, transition measures, security arrangements, etc., will be worked out by direct negotiation.

Representatives of the United States and of the Soviet Union will participate in the negotiations. The final agreements will be underwritten and guaranteed by the superpowers.

It is easy to imagine the public outrage following such a declaration, and the whole familiar range of outdated objections and sterile slogans. But Israel would risk nothing by presenting a memorandum of such a kind. There are two possibilities:

1. The Arab countries and the PLO will accept the programme. That would be excellent.
2. They will refuse. In that case we would have lost nothing, but gained tremendous world affinity.

Haifa.

Prime Minister Begin was unable, for a number of reasons, to resist Sadat's offer of peace and acceptance. Despite earlier protestations that Jewish settlements would not be abandoned, he agreed to give up all of Sinai. There are indications suggesting that similar tactics might work also in the reverse. Namely that the other Arab leaders might find it hard to resist an Israeli offer of a settlement on the 1967 borders, in exchange for an understanding with Israel.

Our chronic objectors to sacrificing the West Bank should be confronted with the facts: the true status of world opinion (including that of the U.S.), and the rapidly changing balance of power between Israel and the Arab world. The prevailing Israeli public opinion is one of smug self-deception.

The public — and through them our decision makers — must be bluntly roused out of their trance. This happened for a brief period after the Yom Kippur war. Another war would probably have a similar effect.

There must be some other way, less horrifying than war, to nudge our people out of its complacency. An ad hoc committee should be formed immediately to further these aims.

ZEEV RAPHAEL

Haifa.



Mayor Kolek

BEAUTIFUL CITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — My last visit to Jerusalem was prior to 1967 and on coming here today I can't believe my eyes: it's a wonderful city, beautiful, well taken care of and the pace of its development is amazing.

As a citizen of Zurich, I'm really envious of the residents of Jerusalem for their clean city, their tidy schoolchildren, their youngsters strolling in the streets. Furthermore, the Mayor of Jerusalem, whose reputation is known everywhere for his deeds in Jerusalem, visited Zurich a long time ago and lectured on the problems of Jerusalem. Kolek asked his audience to help the UJA and Project Renewal in the neighbourhood of Katamon, which was adopted by Swiss Jewry.

During my visit I visited the neighbourhood. To my surprise, I found no slums. I realize there are many problems, but there are also attractive social and educational institutions, gardens, and the beneficial results of many years of efforts.

I think the residents of Israel and Jerusalem should know the impressions of visitors from abroad and I have nothing but praise for those who take such good care of Jerusalem.

Isn't it shameful that, for 33 years, the various Arab governments have done nothing to assuage the Palestinian refugee problem, but rather exacerbated it by keeping the refugees in camps and not helping them to relocate and assimilate?

MILTON PERLMAN
Ramat Gan.

READERS' LETTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRESS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Having been a loyal subscriber of The Jerusalem Post for almost 10 years, while residing in England and Switzerland, and having been a devoted purchaser of The Post during my one-year residence in Jerusalem, I feel that I have the credentials to question the editorial which appeared in your September 15 edition, entitled "Mr. Begin's therapy."

I was raised as a confirmed Labour Zionist socialist: a "Mapainik" and a "Mapannik," and subsequently was a supporter of the Alignment. I knew nothing of Herut nor the Revisionists, but supported "Peace Now" movements and most points of view held by the only intellectuals I believed existed in Israel — namely, those who fill most frequently the back pages of your newspaper and its weekend editions (e.g., Abba Eban, Chaim Herzog, etc.).

Living in Israel this year, however, has been a revelation. I spoke with people who certainly could be called intelligent, if not intellectuals, and discovered that many of them had changed their views very sharply over the years; they no longer agreed with those opinions expressed on your pages.

Even worse, there is little fairness in describing the prime minister's point of view, his political philosophy and his many successes (such as those which recently took

place in Washington). Any acclaim here or abroad, and any support which he received, were in many ways reported by your news and feature writers in such a way as to make it appear that he was a failure and a threat to American and European Jewry, as well as to Israel.

You refer in the same editorial to the fact that Mr. Begin managed to win the election, even though your newspaper and most Hebrew-language newspapers in this country were against him.

Is this not perhaps an invitation for you and those "other" newspapers to begin to realize that you have fallen out of step with the population of this country; that a vast majority of intelligent people no longer support the heirs of the famed "aristocratic" party that was Ben-Gurion's and Golda Meir's?

I myself no longer support your stand concerning the settlements in Samaria and Judea. However, that in itself would not make me write so sharply to you; it would not have me affirm clearly that it is not necessary for Mr. Begin to go abroad to raise money for a newspaper which explains his point of view or which represents what might very well be a majority opinion in this country.

That in itself would not have prompted me to seek aid in the creation of a new newspaper which "tells it as it is."

Of course, Mr. Begin has a right to have a newspaper report his point

of view! Of course, the Herut and the Likud parties have a right to a newspaper which states their positions honestly and fairly; and, of course, the majority of voters who elected this government have a right to see their point of view in print.

I believe that many European and American journalists have taken a view of Menachem Begin which is unfair because of what they read in your paper and in the many Hebrew-language newspapers which frequently distort his point of view and his efforts.

I think that a paper with so large an international reputation as yours ought to take a second thought and a second look. Perhaps there ought to be a system within your paper where two points of view are presented each time there is a major issue or crisis set forth.

BERNICE T. WESTON
Jerusalem.

The leading article to which the reader refers did not oppose establishment of a Likud newspaper; it called attention to the gulf between the prime minister and much of the Israeli press.

The pages of The Jerusalem Post are open to varied expressions of opinion. Likud personalities, representative of government policy, have unfortunately not proved prolific, despite invitations to appear in these columns.

Ed. J.P.

OIL IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The following anecdote complements Pearl Gelfen's recent article on Andy Sorelle and his belief that there is oil in Israel.

Back in 1944, when I was visiting Houston in the course of our struggle against the anti-Zionists in the American Jewish community, I met a Texas oil millionaire. He was convinced that there was oil under the Carmel range and sought a licence to drill there. He based his certainty on 1 Kings XVII:30-40, for he conjectured that when Elijah prayed and the fire "licked up the water that was in the trench" around the altar, it was because it was not water — it was oil!

May the beliefs of Andy Sorelle and his prototype be fulfilled!

RABBI ARTHUR J. LELYVELD
Cleveland, Ohio.

PESAH HAGGADA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Mr. Reshef's letter of October 27 about a Pesah Haggada with Offenbach music contains a number of inaccuracies.

As he writes, a copy of this curiosity belonged to my father, Dr. Emanuel Carlebach, who was rabbi of the Orthodox Adass Yeshurun congregation in Cologne. On the death of my father, it passed into the possession of my late brother Daniel, who during the last war met and befriended Judge Lindon at the Gurs concentration camp and presented him with the Haggada as a parting gift. My brother died in 1949 in Brussels (not in the U.S.).

By chance, I heard from Professor André Néher about this and wrote to Judge Lindon. He generously offered to present it to me (not Shlomo), and by doing so he fulfilled — beyond the call of law or duty — the mitzva of return of lost property.

RABBI ALEXANDER CARLEBACH
Jerusalem.



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